

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Please Print)

I hereby apply for membership in the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, and agree if elected to abide by the Society's rules and by-laws.

Name E. TOMLINSON FORT

Address 17 RIVER ROAD APT. #1

PITTSBURGH, PA 15238 Phone 826-1891

Business PENN STATE Position LECTURER IN HISTORY

Business Address 3550 SEVENTH STR. RD., NEW KENSINGTON, PA

Age 31. I have been interested in numismatics for 7 years, and my present field of interest is (WESTERN) EUROPEAN c. 286 - c. 1100;

BYZANTINE c. 476 - c. 565

I am now a member of the following numismatic or other avocational organizations

(Name in full) BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY; ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY; SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE; AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The sum of \$ 2⁰⁰ is attached, covering initiation fee and dues for 19__-19__.

Date 1 Dec. 19 82

FOR USE OF THE
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

E. Tomlinson Fort
(Signature of Applicant)

As a member in good standing of the W. P. N. S., I endorse the above applicant for membership and enclose herewith a letter of recommendation.

John H. Burns
(Signature of Sponsor)

Dec. 1, 1992

Dear Fellow Members of the Western Penn.
Numismatic Society,

I am writing this letter ~~to~~ ^{to} recommend E.
Tomlinson Fort for membership in our Society.

In the time I have known Tom he has
shown a keen interest in numismatics and our
Society. Currently he is working on his Ph.D
in medieval history from the venerable St. Andrews
University with his dissertation being on a
numismatic topic.

Possessor of a large ~~num~~ numismatic library
we have already enjoyed a talk on medieval coinage
from Tom.

In conclusion I believe Tom would make a
fine addition to our Society and I wholeheartedly
recommend him for membership.

Sincerely,

John H. Burns

E. Tomlinson Fort
 17 River Road
 Apt. #1
 Pittsburgh, PA 15238
 (412) 826-1891

1. According to your application for membership you listed your area of expertise as:

Roman and western European coinages during the late antique and early mediaeval periods (c.285-c.1100), the Byzantine series from the fifth to the late sixth centuries. My specific area of academic research focuses upon the Anglo-Saxon coinages produced between c.750 and c.900.

Why do you like to collect this area of numismatics? I study coins as a form of historical evidence. I am interested in the light that they shed upon late antique and early mediaeval political, economic, administrative and social structures.

2. Give an example of the type or title of a program that you would present at a W.P.N.S. meeting:

Any talks that I would give would be centred upon my own fields of interest, but would be aimed at a general audience. An example of such a presentation would be the one that I gave in 1992: "Some reflections on an Anglo-Frankish coin type." Possible future talks might consist of papers dealing with the mint of London under Alfred the Great, the administration of the Italian mints under the Ostrogoths, or the monetary policy of the Emperor Diocletian.

3. Do you plan to take an active part in attending of meetings and work on any project or committee? Which?

I have attended every meeting of the W.P.N.S. since June of 1992 and I strongly hope to be able to continue this practice in the future since I have found all of the meetings to be informative as well as most enjoyable. I would be happy to contribute in any way to the projects in which the W.P.N.S. is engaged. However, I must bluntly admit that since all of the current ones deal with areas where my knowledge is almost nonexistent, any contributions that I might make would be very limited.

4. Why are you motivated to join W.P.N.S.? What do you hope to get from or give to your association?

I desire to join W.P.N.S. because of my interest in numismatics and my desire to learn more about the subject from those whose expertise is greater than mine. I also wish to share my own knowledge and exchange ideas with those whose interests are related to mine. It is my hope

that my membership in W.P.N.S. will provide the society with a member whose area of specialization is of a somewhat unusual area and that I may thus help to expand the society's collective knowledge.

5. What constructive comments could you make concerning the improving of the organization?

None at present.

6. Prior to your final consideration as a candidate for membership in the W.P.N.S. is there anything that you wish to add that might enhance the prospect of your acceptance to the society?

In addition to my answer to question 4 (above), as a faculty member of the Pennsylvania State University I would be able to secure photocopies of material in the university's own collections as well as works in other institutions through inter-library loan for my fellow W.P.N.S. members to use in their own research. I would also make the works in my own library available for use by members. Furthermore, I would be happy to write letters of recommendation on behalf of any W.P.N.S. member so that they might gain access to collections such as the ones in the American Numismatic Society or the British Museum.

E. Tomlinson Fort
5 January 1993

MINUTES WPNS FEBRUARY, 1993

On Tuesday, February 2, 1993 at 8:10 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Eighteen members and two guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the January, 1993 meeting. The minutes had to be amended to read that seventy-nine copies of the Brewery Tokens Journal were sold and that a total of eighty copies were printed. The amended minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of Three Thousand Four Hundred Eighty-Five Dollars and Eighty-Three Cents (\$3,485.83) for the month of January, 1993. Treasurer Colburn related that of this amount Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) was in the life membership fund and Two Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty-Five Dollars and Eighty-Three Cents (\$2,885.83) was in the general fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Porter stated that two more Brewery Token Journals were sold. One more Brewery Token was discovered, so that there are now eight amendments to be made to the original journal. In a similar vein, Richard Gaetano stated that one more item was added to the encased coin journal.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren stated there was nothing new to report on the history of WPNS.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership Chairman, Lawrence Dziubek reported that a potential new member, E. Tomlinson Fort would be voted on at the March, 1993 meeting of WPNS.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters from candidates running for election in the next American Numismatic Association election were received from David Ganz, running for the Presidency, and Helen Carmody and John Eshbach running for seats on the ANA Board of Governors. A motion was made by Charles Erb and seconded by John Eshbach that the only candidate that WPNS would endorse would be John Eshbach. The motion was unanimously passed.

A packet of fliers was received from Chicago Numismatic Collectors requesting donations to start a numismatic museum in Chicago. Another piece of correspondence was received from a dealer who enclosed a list of Pennsylvania National Currency.

OLD BUSINESS

President Porter reported on the upcoming P A N show to be held in the David L. Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh. President Porter is in charge of distributing dealer applications and fliers for the show. He suggested that any WPNS members that were attending future Coin Shows (i.e. Chambersburg, Indiana, and State College) should take the dealer applications with them to distribute at the various shows. President Porter stated that the Bourse Chairman for the PAN Convention Show was John Paul Sarosi, a national dealer from Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

E. Tomlinson Fort reported on a Medieval Conference to be held in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

NEW BUSINESS

There was no new business to report at this time.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was presented by Mr. Richard Crosby. Richard's topic was entitled "Lincoln Campaign and Selection of Medals". Everyone who knows Richard, knows that he has one of the largest collections of Lincoln collectibles and memorabilia in the Pittsburgh area.

Richard first discussed the Presidential Campaign of 1860. This was Lincoln's first campaign for the Presidency. Richard pointed out that the campaign items for this election were more numerous than all the previous Presidential campaigns combined. This was the first campaign where photographs were taken and used in tin-type and degueratype medals.

Richard displayed a series of thirty-five pieces from his collection. The pieces were composed of white metal, copper and brass. The pieces depicted Honest Abe on the obverse and reverse with words stating Rail Splitter, Honest Abe of the West, Free Speech, Free Homes, and Free Territory. Other reverse designs included the American flag, split rails, and the American eagle.

Many of Richard's medals were made with holes and pins so that they could be worn and displayed. Some pieces also included pictures of Lincoln's Vice Presidential running mate, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

Richard pointed out that the Lincoln campaign attempted to ignore the volatile issue of sectional separation by emphasizing the personal and symbolic elements that were displayed on the campaign medals of 1860. Not since 1840 had a symbol played such a central role in a presidential election as the split rail of the campaign of 1860. All in all, this symbolism, more over the entire campaign, was a feat worthy of Lincoln's illustrious contemporary, P. T. Barnum.

EXHIBITS

After the program, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that they brought to the meeting. The exhibits included books on Medieval Coins, Athenian Coins, Byzantine Seals, auction catalogues and a Five Hundred Dollar book by Sutherland, entitled "Numismatic History of New Zealand" that was published in 1941. Other collectibles that were exhibited were autographs; a Five Dollar (\$5.00) large, national note from the town of Cherry Tree; a General Forbes medal; checks dated 1896; an autographed letter signed by Gilroy Roberts regarding the striking of a Franklin

Half Dollar with a 1964 date; a stationery camera that could be used to take instant photographs of coins and other collectibles; a coin scale; a series of foreign coins featuring Swedish, Latvian, Russian and Ancient Indian; Mexican hacienda pieces; 2" by 2" coin pouches; an ash tray with an elephant design; and a dog teeth necklace from New Guinea that came from the former Howard Gibbs collection.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 9:40 P.M. by Wayne Homren and seconded by John Burns.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: March 2, 1993

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices,
5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The February meeting of WPNS was attended by eighteen members and two guests.

The program for the March 2, 1993 meeting will be presented by WPNS Treasurer, Harry Colburn. The topic will be "The Bar Copper".

During our business meeting, a potential new member, Mr. E. Tomlinson Fort, will be voted on by secret ballot for membership into the organization.

During the month of March, the following coin shows will be held:

- March 7 Clearfield, Central Pennsylvania
Coin Club Annual Spring Show
Best Western Hotel
Exit 19 I-80
- March 13-14 Indiana, 35th Annual Spring Coin Club Show
Best Western University Inn
1545 Wayne Avenue
Route 119 South
Indiana, PA
- March 27-28 Chambersburg, The Friendly Coin Club
33rd Annual Show
Holiday Inn
Exit 5 I-81

We'll see you on Tuesday, March 2, 1993. Bring a friend! Bring an exhibit! Be there!

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: MARCH 2, 1993

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. DON CARLUCCI	1. Bob Edwards	FIRST DAY COVER
2. Jerry Porter	2. MARY COLBURN	3 IRISH COPPERS
3. Jim Croninger	3.	
4. Rodgers Hershey	4.	
5. Bob Dugliano	5.	
6. Charles N. Erb	6.	2- Canadian Tokens
7. Armer Murdoch	7.	
8. Larry Bant	8.	
9. Neil Connor	9.	50 CALLED DOLLARS
10. Alex Sartano	10.	
11. Mike Homza	11.	USSR Decorations for Kingston & WWII Japan
12. Ted Stiff	12.	
13. H. Colburn	13.	
14. Richard Coster	14.	Peru Decimal Coinage
15. Jerry Vesce	15.	
16. E. Dean Kammerich	16.	
17. Wayne K. Homer	17.	PAMPHLET - Medallie Memorials of the Great Comets
18. ^{Mayer} Cal Gaydos	18.	Ancient Jewish Coins
19. Larry Stibbe	19.	
20. John V. Burns	20.	
21. Ed Kivonish	21.	ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL COINS
22.	22.	
23.	23.	
24.	24.	
25.	25.	
26.	26.	
27.	27.	
28.	28.	
29.	29.	
30.	30.	

On Tuesday, March 2, 1993 at 8:15 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twenty-one members and two guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the February, 1993 meeting. The minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of Three Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-Five Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents (\$3,495.76) for the month of February, 1993. Treasurer Colburn related that of this amount Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) was in the life membership fund and Two Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety-Five Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents (\$2,895.76) was in the general fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

Richard Gaetano sold the last copy of the Brewery Tokens Journal. Of the eighty (80) journals that were printed, sixty-four (64) were sold and sixteen (16) copies were donated. It was decided that President Porter should print twenty (20) more copies for future sales and distribution.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren stated there was nothing new to report on the history of WPNS.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership Chairman, Lawrence Dziubek presented the nomination of E. Tomlinson Fort to WPNS members in attendance. Mr. Dziubek stated that Mr. Fort has been interested in numismatics for a period of seven years. He has memberships in English, French, and American numismatic societies. Mr. Fort was nominated by John Burns who wrote the original letter of endorsement. According to Mr. Fort's letter of application to the society, "his interest lies in learning more about numismatics as it relates to history and economics."

After a number of members spoke favorably on Mr. Fort's behalf, a vote by secret ballot was taken. E. Tomlinson Fort became the newest member of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society.

CORRESPONDENCE

There were no letters of correspondence to report at this time.

OLD BUSINESS

President Porter reported that the show dates for the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists Convention at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center had been changed. The new dates are October 15, 16, and 17, 1993. When it became apparent that a Washington, D.C. coin club was holding their show the same weekend as ours, Wayne Homren searched for a new date. His efforts were rewarded when he was able to book the PAN convention for the third week of October at the same location, the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. New dealer applications and show fliers will be printed and distributed.

NEW BUSINESS

Member Pat Pugliano is creating a computer program called the "Complete Coin Collector on CDROM". The program has been divided into the following categories:

- A. Utilities
- B. Database
- C. Coin Albums
- D. Bookshelf
- E. History
- F. Articles
- G. Possible Additions

Pat is attempting to put the history of coins in a computer package. In order to make the program complete, Pat needs assistance in three

major areas. They are as follows:

- A. Using your coins to illustrate areas that he does not collect himself
- B. Your input and suggestions for reading/research
- C. Articles you write and illustrate yourself

Pat feels that this will probably be a two year project with a completed volume that will contain from 500 to 900 pages.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was "The Bar Copper" by club Treasurer, Harry Colburn. His talk on a single coin was both informative and intriguing. The coin, or perhaps token, first appeared in New York City in late 1785. This was during the period when coinage was in short supply and barter was the main means of business transactions. Coins were scarce. The United States Mint would not be in operation until 1793. The most familiar coins of the time were the large coppers from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The bar copper was slightly smaller in diameter than a common large cent and much thinner. On the obverse of the piece is the inscription USA. On the reverse are thirteen horizontal bars. A metallic burr is always on the second bar from the top.

After much research, Mr. Colburn has concluded that most experts do not know anything of the origin of the piece, its designer, or when it was even minted. Experts from the Smithsonian and the British Royal Mint have no information, neither did the British Museum. Kenneth Bressett states that no one knows anything about the history or origins of the bar cents. His educated assumption or guess is that it might be a token.

Walter Breen wrote that it was mentioned in the November 12, 1785 issue of the New Jersey Gazette. The piece is similar to the pewter buttons worn on the uniforms of the soldiers of the time. It

appeared first in New York City. From this data, Breen ascertained that the piece could have been struck by designer/engraver George Wyon, III. Other researchers claim that the pieces were struck in Cherry Street in Philadelphia.

After Harry completed his research, he concluded that not much new was discovered. The bar cent could have been struck in Philadelphia, or possibly, it could have been made in Birmingham, England.

Harry quoted the remarks of researcher, Richard Kennedy that stated many copies of the bar cent had been struck over the years to fill the cabinets of prominent coin collectors. Walter Breen thinks that there have been more copies or forgeries of the bar copper than any other coin of the colonial period.

Mr. Colburn showed a series of slides after his informative presentation. The slides illustrated a series of genuine pieces and a collection of cast copies.

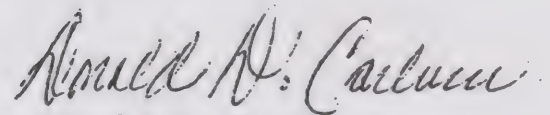
EXHIBITS

After Mr. Colburn's informative presentation, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that were brought to the meeting. The exhibits included manuscripts from the Middle Ages; coinage from Peru; Soviet military decorations that included a medal from the War in Afghanistan and a Soviet World War II, Declaration of War Against Japan decoration; a French to Russian translation atlas, an encased pennies article; Canadian tokens; silver ski medal; a Brooklyn Coin Club medal; Irish coins; an elephant cup and glassware; first day covers; ancient coins; medieval pieces struck on roller dies; Irish gun money; a 1985-D Roosevelt dime error; a Pennsylvania counterstamped medal; and old dealer books.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 9:45 P.M. by Rodger Hershey and seconded by John Burns.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donald D. Carlucci".

Donald D. Carlucci

Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: April 6, 1993

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices,
5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The March meeting of WPNS was attended by twenty-one members and two guests.

The program for the April 6, 1993 meeting will be "Historical Subjects on Roman Republican Coins" as presented by W.P.N.S. member, Ralph Ruggiero.

W.P.N.S. is both pleased and proud to welcome its newest member, E. Tomlinson Fort. With Tom's vast historical and numismatic knowledge, he is certain to be an asset to the organization

During the month of April, the following coin shows will be held:

- April 3-4 Central Pennsylvania Numismatic Association Show
Farm and Home Center
Arcadia Road, Route 72 and Route 30
Lancaster, PA
- April 25 Great Eastern U S Annual Spring Coin & Baseball Card Show
Agriculture Hall
Seventeenth & Chew Streets
Allentown, PA

We'll see you on Tuesday, April 6, 1993. Bring a friend! Bring an exhibit! Be there!

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



March 22, 1993

E. Tomlinson Fort
17 River Road, Apartment 1
Pittsburgh, PA 15238

Dear Tom,

On behalf of the officers and members of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, I would personally like to congratulate you upon being voted in as the newest member of one of the oldest numismatic associations in America. From the few meetings that you have attended as a guest, you have come to realize that the greatest strength of the organization is the numismatic knowledge that its members possess, and their willingness to share it with others. I would hope that you would want to continue to contribute your own historical and numismatic knowledge to the group.

As part of this welcoming letter, I am enclosing your 1993 Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society membership card.

Again, congratulations, we shall be looking forward to seeing you at the next W P N S meeting on April 6, 1993.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donald D. Carlucci". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

DDC/bm

Enc:

Dear Friends,

We are writing to all the show chairmen and auctioneers we can find on behalf of our member, and local dealer, Ted Shiff. If at all possible, we would like you to copy the enclosed information and make it known to your dealers and local clubs. The complete list is over 20 pages; so, this is far from complete. But, this gives enough to hopefully develop some leads when the stuff hits the market. Lost, also, were many great ancients, foreign, U.S. large cents, and lots of other stuff. For the best info and details, we suggest getting your local computer wiz to hit America OnLine.

Thanks for helping,
Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

*Help us keep the heat on
WPN/S*

Other items to keep an eye out for:

- * A couple pounds of scrap gold and platinum
- * 10 100 oz silver bars 200+ silver rounds
- * 300+ rolls of Morgan and Peace Dollars
- * Jewelry- trays of rings, env of necklaces+ bracelets, Diamonds, bezels
- * 6 rolls 1995 silver eagles
- * coins- World, Ancient, Errors
- * 450+ rolls of walkers
- * 50 rolls of Franklin and Kennedy
- * Proof coins Rolls and individual pieces
- * Error bills and several hundred silver certs
- * credit cards
- * passports
- * safety deposit box keys
- * early proof set
- * pocket watches
- * Letters from Presidents Coolidge and Teddy Roosevelt
- * Certified coins
- * 50+ GSA CC Dollars
- * Fractional Curr
- * Coin folders filled with coins of all types 1 cent through dollars
- * comm halves
- rolls of bust, seated, + barber Qtrs // rolls of 2¢, 3¢ and 1/2 Dimes

OTHER
DESCRIPTIONS
AND
PHOTOS
AVAILABLE

Stamps

- * Early Pre 1900 Scott International Album
- * Australia Album
- * Swedish album
- * U.S. album and U.S. collection in Manilla Folder
- * Boxes loose in cards and envelopes
- * sheet albums including error sheets
 - 3 multiple stamp albums
 - famous American sheet album
 - early regular sheet album
 - early comm. sheet album
 - Air Mail sheet album
- *in black binders; (better stamps)
 - book of regular issue
 - book of comm issue
 - book of coil issue
- *2 boxes of Air Mail stamps (pb and singles)
- *2 boxes regular and comm stamps (pb and singles)
- *2 boxes foreign stamps or cards (pink or green cards)
- *Pack of capex sheets #1757
- *Better hand printed cards-stamps(attached picture what cards are like)

Let's go back to our formal years. Let's do a chain letter !

Seriously though, we would greatly appreciate your help in this tremendous crime committed on us and all numismatists, philatelists and jewelers. If you would copy these pages and send them to 3 other dealers you know, we would be deeply indebted !

A chain letter is an effective way at rapidly getting word out to any dealers who may purchase such items.

Let's show our unification as dealers and stop these types of crimes!

Remember, everyone is a target. This criminal bypassed a sophisticated alarm and safe system.

Please copy this letter too and send it with the other pages.

Thank-You



TED SHIFF
2930 W. Liberty Ave.
P.O. Box 15043
Pittsburgh, PA 15243

SAMPLES (PHOTOS AVAILABLE)

Liberty Nickels

1883 NC PL 65	\$950.00	1887		\$850.00
1884 PR 66	\$1,495.00	1888	MS 66	\$1,250.00
1884 PR 66	\$1,750.00	1890	MS 65	\$750.00
1885 MS 65	\$1,795.00	1901	MS 66-	\$1,195.00
1885 MS65-	\$1,750.00	1903	PR 65	\$675.00
1885 MS 65-	\$1,750.00	1909	PR 66	\$1,275.00
1885 PR 66-	\$1,495.00	1910	PR 65+	\$950.00
1886 MS 65-	\$1,750.00			

Buffalo Nickels

1917/17 MS 64/5	\$1,350.00	1926-D MS 64	\$725.00
1924-s AU-obv	\$1,275.00	1927-D MS 65	\$1,950.00
1926-D MS 64 PQ	\$850.00(full horn)	1937-D MS 61 3 leg	\$1,485.00

3 Cent Piece

1851-O MS 64	\$1,275.00	1868 PR 65	\$3,500.00
1852 MS 66 PQ	\$2,950.00(clash die)	1871 PR 66	\$4,650.00
1864 PR 67	\$6,850.00		

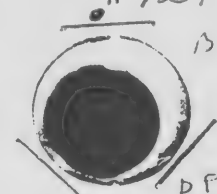
Half Dimes

1794 F+	\$1,250.00	1854 MS 65	\$2,250.00
1796 F (LIKERTY)	\$1,250.00	1854 MS 65-	\$1,750.00
1797 VF (15 strs)	\$2,150.00	1860 MS 65-	\$1,850.00
1797 30 (16 strs)	\$1,950.00	1863 PR 64	\$1,150.00
1797 F (13 strs)	\$995.00	1864 PR 64	\$1,195.00
1801 VF	\$895.00	1865	\$1,900.00
1802	\$7,500.00	1867 PR	\$4,975.00
1805	\$695.00	1868 MS 63 PQ	\$875.00
1834 MS 64 PQ	\$1,975.00	1871 Toning!!	\$695.00

Dimes

1796 F/VF	\$1,995.00	1802	\$695.00
1797 13 strs	\$1,350.00	1803 F+VF20: edge prob.	\$775.00
1797 dam VG/F16 strs	\$1,085.00	1804	\$750.00
1797 VG+13 strs	\$1,395.00	1805 VF 30	\$1,175.00
1798 sm8 AVF	\$1,750.00	1807 VF	\$895.00

ONLY MM " 1851--



MS 64

DP
1871
\$475



We would appreciate wide distribution of these pages !!
Anyone you can think of to send it to please do !!

Thank-you,

Brad + Ted Schiff

****ALERT****

To all collectors of coins, stamps, and jewelry...

A significant amount of items were stolen on ^{Wed 6/7}~~6/6~~/95 from a coin and stamp store at 2930 W. Liberty Ave. in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

A large reward is being offered for information, finding and prosecution of those involved ! We believe several people are involved.

If you have information please call the Dormont Police in PA at 412-561-7000 or our store number at 412-276-6782

or

E-mail : cybercoins@aol.net ^{2.com} Internet address : coins@nauticom.net

We would appreciate wide distribution of these pages !!
Anyone you can think of to send it to please do !!

The specific list of coins is very distinguishable :
Files (pictures) are attached to see what our specific labeling is like on the 11/2 - 11/2 mylar ~~map~~ holders.

Lincoln cents

1919-s	MS 65	\$ 775.00	1923-s	MS 64 PQ	\$1,495.00
1920-s	MS 64	\$ 795.00	1925-s	MS 65 RB	\$1,950.00
1921-s	MS 65 RB	\$ 1,950.00	1925-s	MS 64	\$1,195.00
1921-s	MS 64 PQ	\$ 985.00	1925-s	MS 64 Red	\$940.00

2 Cent Piece

1872	MS 63	\$ 1,195.00
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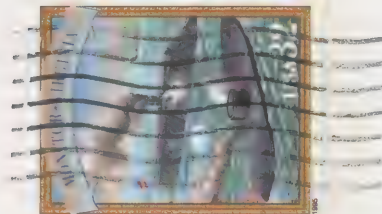
3 Cent Nickels

1872	PR 64	\$ 695.00	1885	MS 65	\$1,985.00
1873	MS 65	\$2,275.00	1885	MS 65	\$1,195.00
1877	PR 66	\$2,950.00	1886	PR 66	\$1,275.00
1878 (plnct flaw) PR		\$1,250.00	1887/6 (clsld die rev)PR 66		\$1,325.00
1879/?	MS 65	\$1,875.00	1888	PR 66	\$1,075.00
1879	PR 66	\$1,450.00			

Shield Nickels

1871	PR 65	\$1,150.00	1877	PR 65-	\$1,750.00
1872	PR 65	\$950.00	1879	MS 66 PQ	\$1,925.00
1873	PR 66	\$1,185.00	1879/8	RARE	\$1,250.00
1874	MS 66	\$1,975.00	1879	PR 66/65	\$1,250.00
1875	MS 65+	\$2,850.00	1880	PR 65 PQ	\$1,250.00
1875	MS 65	\$2,400.00	1881	PR 65	\$1,050.00
1876 reingrved date		\$750.00	1883	PR 66	\$1,495.00
			1883	Pr 65	\$895.00

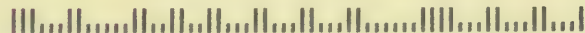
Western Pennsylvania
Numismatic Society
P.O. Box 23404
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



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JUNE, 1993

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: JUNE 1, 1993

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. <u>DON CARLUCCI</u>	1. <u>Cory Costo</u>	
2. <u>Gary Gimbich</u>	2.	
3. <u>Pat Sushare</u>	3.	
4. <u>Ellen Kammerich</u>	4.	
5. <u>Monica D. Galt</u>	5.	3 - Bust Halves + Half Dime
6. <u>Armon M. Morduck</u>	6.	SIERRA LEONE 1861 WEST AFRICA GIZZI SOLE PENNY
7. <u>Mike Nomya</u>	7.	1003 - Russian Ruble slab
8. <u>John H. Burns</u>	8.	
9. <u>Larry Karchner</u>	9.	Alessandra sage coin (1740)
10. <u>V. Gaetano</u>	10.	
11. <u>E. TOMLINSON FORT</u>	11.	BOOKS ON ROMAN REPUBLICAN + LATE IMPERIAL COINS
12. <u>Wayne K. Honner</u>	12.	BOOK: MUMFORD, COLORADO TERRITORIAL SERIP
13. <u>L. W. Barnett</u>	13.	
14. <u>W. Colborn</u>	14.	Slovakia Rep. 10Kc
15. <u>Jerry Porter</u>	15.	DICTIONARY OF BRITISH TOKENS, HAWKINS 2 EIGHT. TOKENS.
16. <u>John H. Kishner</u>	16.	UNBZOTO 1st + 1st TERIA
17. <u>Robert Gredy</u>	17.	J & L Steel - Ingots
18. <u>Ed Kuznia</u>	18.	
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WPNS PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Gerald S. Porter

June 1, 1993

The year preceding has been uneventful with no "earth shattering" occurrences to upset the relative calm of normal meetings. It saw the successful completion of the WPNS By-Laws booklet by Wayne Homren as well as the Brewery Token catalog by Jerry Porter. One new member was admitted, E. Tomlinson Fort. Wayne Homren and Larry Korchnak participated in the new ANA numismatic radio show. A letter was written to the ANA requesting Pittsburgh be considered for the 1998 ANA convention. Successful jointly held or sponsored events were the August picnic, Christmas party, and PAN Coin Show. Coin Identification Day at the Carnegie was also a success. The November banquet was, in my opinion, a disaster and suggestions are in order regarding changes.

Programs at the monthly meetings were good and varied with subjects ranging from Ancient, Medieval and U.S. Colonial coins to Spanish Colonial mintmarks, Merchant tokens, the Bar Copper, Lincoln and Naval medals and the Columbia Exposition. Most of these were accompanied by scholarly papers.

Monthly meeting attendance had been good from July thru October but decreased slightly from December thru May. I hope this is not a trend as I, for one, thoroughly enjoy the fellowship and numismatic interchange and would not consider missing a meeting. Let's all look forward to the year ahead and try to contribute our talents toward making it one of the best ever.

A Secetary's Report to the Western Pennsylvania
Numismatic Society Concerning the 1992-1993 Numismatic Year

For the betterment of the society, as I reflect upon the year that past, I feel that anyone who gives a presentation to the membership should also present it in written form, not for the benefit of the present members, but for the benefit of posterity. I personally feel that the collectors that follow in generations to come will want to know our interests, our special fields of expertise, and our abilities to record and relate these interests to others. Perhaps, at the end of the year an award can be presented to the individual who has delivered the best, most informative, numismatic presentation.

I also feel that the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society should never be known as of perceived as a closed, elite group of numismatic scholars, only interested in the wants and needs of its own membership. As one of the oldest numismatic societies in the nation, we should never hesitate to endorse and foster the wants and needs of not only the local numismatic community, but the goals and programs of both state and national numismatic organizations. Bringing the American Numismatic Association Convention Show back to Pittsburgh should be of top priority.

My last goal that the organization might entertain is the striking of a modern WPNS medal, perhaps in silver. All past WPNS medals have been received with much enthusiasm; are highly sought after by local and national coin club medal collectors; and have become a challenge to collect in their entirety. An 1878 to 1993 medal, commemorating the 115th anniversary of the organization could be

struck. Perhaps, a local, state, or national event or historical milestone could be recorded.

The above comments and observation are my own and are only meant for the consideration of the society.

Respectfully submitted,



Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

WPNS Curator's Report

June 1, 1993

The duties of the Curator are traditionally very light, and my first term in the office has been no exception to the rule. After receiving the WPNS archives from the previous curator, I dutifully placed them in storage at my home. The most arduous task since that time was to move the archives to an adjoining room before painting the walls.

While I welcome any easy assignment, I cannot help but think our Society would have something to gain from increased efforts on the part of the Curator. To this end, I propose the following duties for the Society's Curator, which I expect to perform in the coming year:

1. The Curator should prepare a written inventory of the contents of the Society's archives, to be updated and presented to the Society as requested. The Curator's inventory should be subject to a regular audit in the same manner as the Treasurer's audit.
2. The Curator should display selected items from the Archives at least once a year. For example, excerpts from the minutes of meetings in years past may prove interesting and informative, as would short readings of past correspondence and papers. The Annual Business meeting would be a good time for this event.

Resectfully submitted,

Wayne K. Homren

Wayne K. Homren

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society
Officer Elections
June Business Meeting 1993

The nominating committee respectfully submits the following
officers for re-election:

President:	Jerry Porter
Vice President:	Ed Krivoniac
Secretary:	Don Carlucci
Treasurer:	Harry Coburn
Curator:	Wayne Homren

Signed

Larry Bassett

Larry Dziubek

Mike Homza

Larry Bassett Larry Dziubek

Mike Homza

June 1, 1993

GUIDELINES FOR PRESENTERS OF PAPERS TO THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

- I. The paper should be the work of and written by the presenter(s).
- II. The paper should be no more than forty minutes in length.
- III. It would be advisable for the presenter(s) to supply visual displays of the material they are discussing in a form that it may be seen by all members at once. Examples of such displays would include slides, transparencies, photocopies, etc...
- IV. It would be helpful for the presenter(s) to supply an abstract, bibliography or even the text of the paper for other members who would like to undertake further research on the topic.

HISTORY

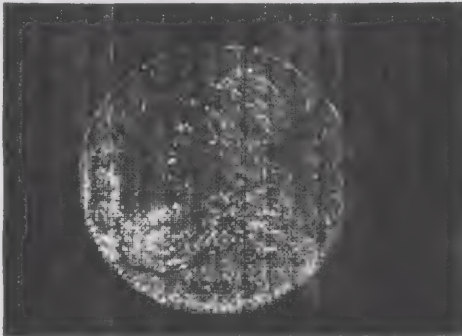
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DATABASES

MAIN MENU



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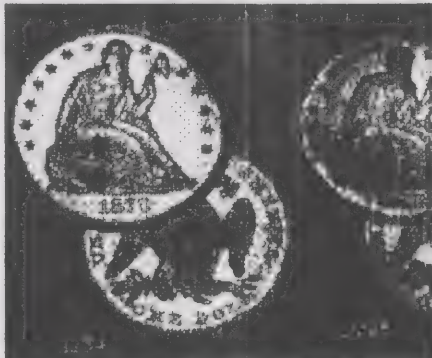
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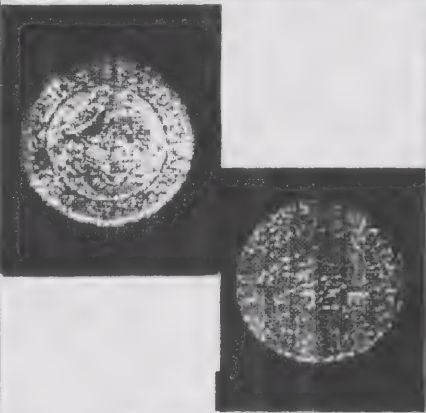
MISCELLANEOU

LIST OF ALL

ARTICLES



WORLD ARTICLES



- Animals and Plants
- Collecting topically
- Columbus
- Einstein on Coins
- Ships and Discoverers
- Silver Counterstamps
- Transportation Coinage

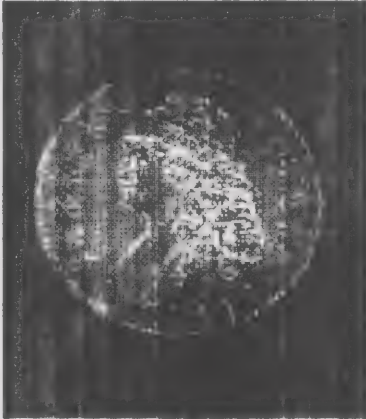
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Article 1

PAT PUGLIANO

Bust Half Varieties

NEXT



Collecting by Variety

The collecting of Bust Half Dollars by variety seems to have been in vogue ever since the series was first started. Records indicate collector interest before the Civil War. Although coinage lasted only 29 years, 450 distinct varieties have been identified, with the last verified type being the unique 1825 118, discovered in 1958.

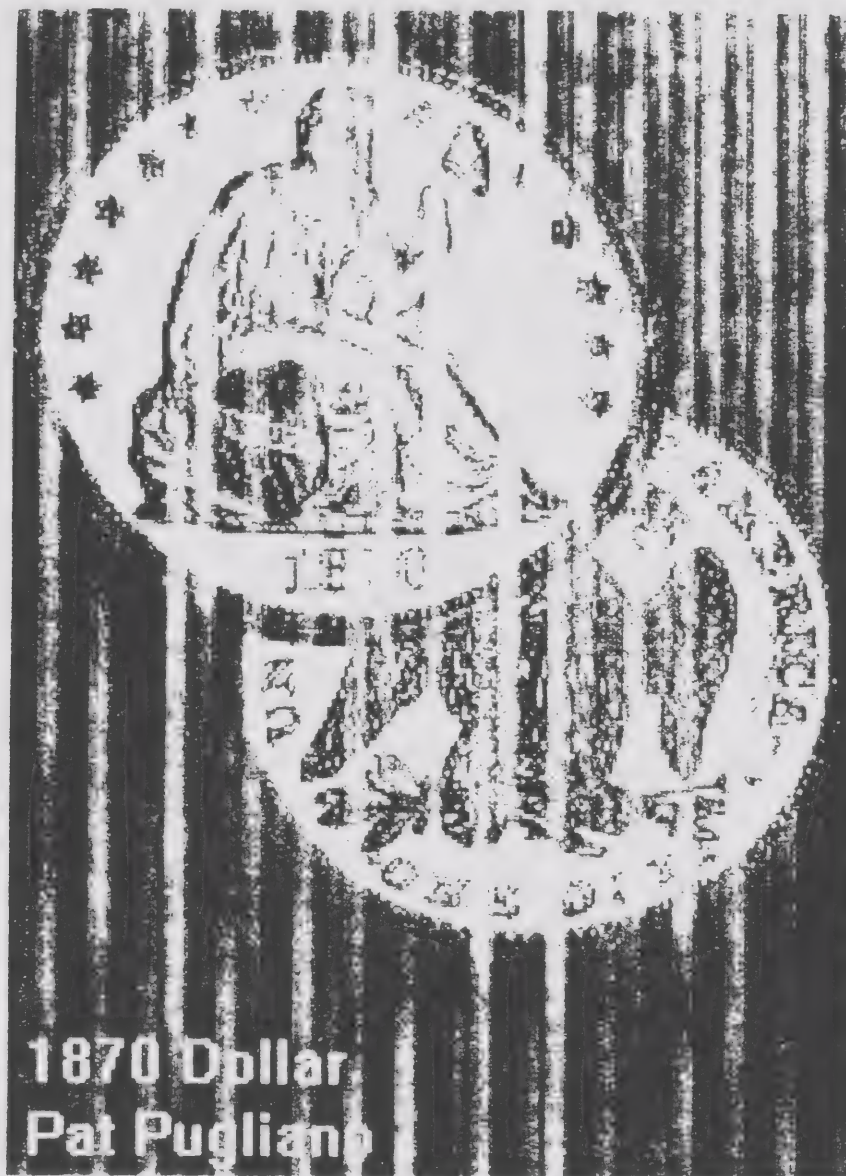
Since the dies were generally prepared by hand, and dies are not eternal, some variety appears in each year of production, with the exception of the scarce 1815. Even here, however, cracks developing in the one set of dies used eventually resulted in an additional variety for that date.

Some of the more popular varieties are the overdates (part of an incorrect date struck over by the correct one). The most famous of these is, unquestionably, the rare 1817/14, of which only 6 or 7 are presently known. Other overdates include the years 1814 and this 1820. ☐

Diebreaks constitute another class of errors, some of which can be quite spectacular, such as the 1813 101 ☐.

1827 has the distinction of being the year which produced the most varieties of this series. 49 distinct varieties are currently recognized, and 9 of these have sub-varieties. Many desirable rarities were produced in this year, including the 148 and 149, both R7.

1823 produced some interesting errors involving the number "3" in the date.



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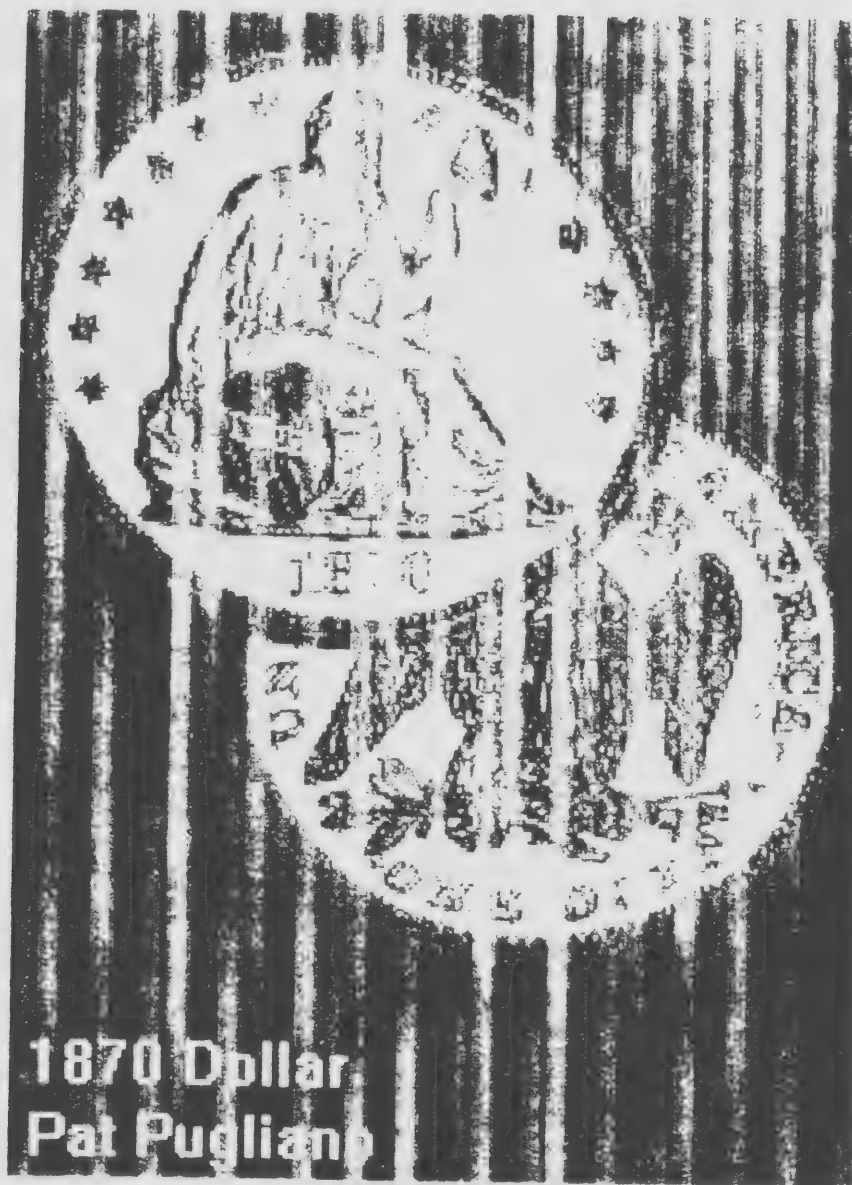
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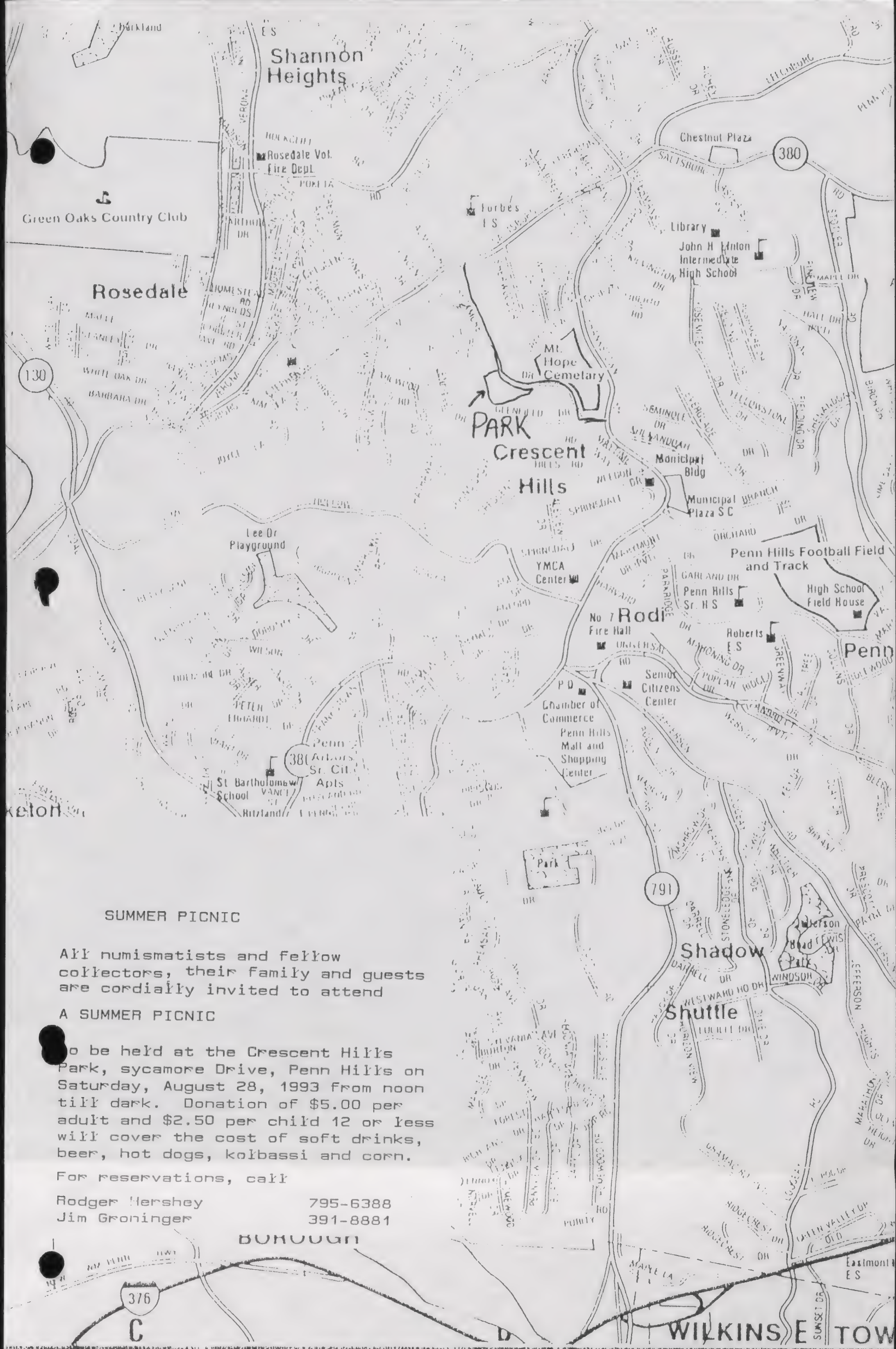


1870 Dollar
Pat Pugliano



1870 Dollar
Pat Pugliano





SUMMER PICNIC

All numismatists and fellow collectors, their family and guests are cordially invited to attend

A SUMMER PICNIC

to be held at the Crescent Hills Park, sycamore Drive, Penn Hills on Saturday, August 28, 1993 from noon till dark. Donation of \$5.00 per adult and \$2.50 per child 12 or less will cover the cost of soft drinks, beer, hot dogs, kolbassi and corn.

For reservations, call

Rodger Hershey 795-6388
Jim Groninger 391-8881

BURROUGH

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WILKINS E TOW

On Tuesday, May 4, 1993 at 8:02 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twelve members and no guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the April, 1993 meeting. The minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of Three Thousand Five Hundred Eight Dollars and Thirteen Cents (\$3,508.13). Treasurer Colburn related that of this amount Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) was in the life membership fund and Two Thousand Nine Hundred Four Dollars and Thirteen Cents (\$2,904.13) was in the general fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Porter is planning the fourth printing of the Brewery Token journal. It was decided that a total of ten copies should be printed at this time.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren stated there was nothing new to report at this time.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership Chairman, Lawrence Dziubek also stated that there was nothing new to report.

CORRESPONDENCE

There were no letters of correspondence to report at this time.

OLD BUSINESS

Pat Pugliano is slated to give his report next month on the "Complete Coin Collector".

The nominations of officers for the following year was given by Lawrence Dziubek. His report stated that the nominating committee approached the present slate of officers and they all agreed to serve for another year.

President Porter then put the nominations for each office on the floor. No other nominations came from the members in attendance.

For the new WPNS numismatic year, the following offices and the individuals nominated to fill those offices are as follows:

President	-----	Gerald Porter
Vice President	-----	Edward Krivoniak
Secretary	-----	Donald Carlucci
Treasurer	-----	Harry Colburn
Curator	-----	Wayne Homren

In other old business, President Porter sent a letter to the American Numismatic President, Edward Rochette requesting that the A.N.A. Board consider Pittsburgh as the host city for the 1998 convention. Mr. Porter pointed out all of the attributes of the city, including the statistics from the last A.N.A. Convention Show held in Pittsburgh in August of 1989. He touted the fact that 15,000 people were in attendance at the last Pittsburgh show. He went on to state that Pittsburgh is within 500 miles of three quarters of the population of the United States. He also pointed out that we now have a new, international airport. Although his letter was sent on April 7, 1993, President Porter is still awaiting an answer.

NEW BUSINESS

John Burns reported that a famous numismatic scholar, Walter Breen had passed away. Walter, although he had been associated with coins for more than four decades, never really had any outstanding rarities

in his own personal collection. When once asked by a fellow numismatist what he collected, his answer was very simple, "I collect information". As fate would have it, for the last six months of his life, this numismatic scholar was blinded by the cancer that finally consumed him, robbing him of the chance to complete the book on which he was working.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was presented by club member, John Burns. It was an informative presentation entitled "Naval & Military Mint Medals". John was assisted in his presentation by Mr. James Richardson of the Carnegie Museum Annex. Mr. Richardson lent liberally of his time and medals to assist Mr. Burns with his presentation.

The military and naval medals were produced to commemorate great American land and sea battles. The original medals were the concepts of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. The first four wars that were commemorated were as follows:

- The American Revolutionary War
- An Undeclared War With France
- The War of 1812

Some of the more important medals produced are as follows:

- Washington Before Boston
- John Paul Jones Medal
- General Horatio Gates Medal
of the Defeat of the English General Burgoyne
at Ticondaroga
- The Battleship Constitution
- The Battleship Constellation

The two most prominent books on these early medals are the "Medals of the United States Mint" and "Medallic History" by Julian.

The original medals depicting America's military and naval victories were struck in France. The medals were struck in copper-bronze, silver, and gold. The copper-bronze medals were struck primarily for collectors. The silver medals went to the seamen and other combatants; and the gold medals with limited editions always went to the officers in charge.

The medals struck between the years 1825 to 1891 had a mahogany, proof-like finish. These were the medals struck in France. After 1901 the medals were struck at the U.S. Mint and had a bronze color tint.

In the United States, gun metal dies were hubbed from original bronze medals in 1861. These were required so that more medals could be minted when the original French dies could not be obtained.

Charles Barber and his son created substitute dies in the 1870's, 1880's, and 1890's in order to satisfy the American Mint customers who wanted the medals for their own personal collections.

As fate would have it, the French Mint that struck the early American medals are still striking them on the dies that the United States Mint was unable to obtain. The next time that a collector comes upon a John Paul Jones medal the chances of it being minted in France are still highly likely.

The cost of producing the reverse dies for the medals runs between Eight Hundred to a Thousand Dollars each. The obverse dies costing Two Hundred Fifty Dollars each are generally cheaper.

The first American screw press required sixty strikes to produce a medal. With the advent of the hydraulic press only three strikes were required to produce the same medal.

The original medals, though widely sought after, only cost One Hundred Dollars each. For those individuals only wanting to fill the blanks in their collection, they can purchase reproduction medals for Fifty to Seventy-Five Dollars a piece.

The rarest of all military and naval medals are the gold varieties. The famous American collector, Mr. John Ford, has the most gold medals. His collection hosts a total of four different gold medals.

As time progressed only a few medals were struck for the Civil War engagements. However, the Mexican War is known as the conflict that featured the most medals struck.

In closing, Mr. Richardson shared the Museum medals with the organization. He displayed fifteen medals from the War of 1812 that had been struck in France.

EXHIBITS


After John Burns' informative presentation, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that were brought to the meeting. The exhibits included British flourin pattern coins; a Gothic crown of 1847; books; a coin price guided from Wilkinsburg printed in 1914 by B. Morgenthau; an A.N.G. Gold Coinage Conference publication; a book entitled "Gold Coinage at the Smithonian"; a piece of emphera proposing an international unit of exchange; a United States Treasury book; a possible Puerto Rican hacienda token; a Tibetan coin; a New Zeland medal; a milk token; a picture of Franklin Roosevelt on a 1933 Sun Telegraph newspaper; large coppercents; early mint military and naval medals; an electric company token; a John Reich Collector Society medal; a Confederate half dollar restrike; bust half dollars; Canadian Confederation cents; a watch fob; sleeve buttons with elephant designs; a sterling silver lighter from Siam; three children medallions from Glasgow,

Scotland; a framed and mounted. Order of Daneburg presentation piece signed by Prince Harold of Denmark in 1924; an elephant pipe rest; and an elephant made of blown glass.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 9:30 P.M. by John Burns and seconded by Harry Colburn.

Respectfully submitted,



Donald D. Carlucci

Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: June 1, 1993

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices,
5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The May meeting of WPNS was attended by twelve members. It was held at the Carnegie Museum Annex. Again, many thanks to Jim Richardson and the Carnegie for the use of their facilities and sharing the Naval & Military Medals section of their numismatic collection.

The program for the evening of June 1, 1993 will be the "Annual Business Meeting". Election of officers for the coming year will take place at this meeting. The nominating committee submitted a slate of officers that consists of renominating the present officers for another year.

When the business portion of the meeting is concluded, Pat Pugliano will discuss, in further detail, his computer program, the "Complete Coin Collector". Plan to attend for membership input and discussion.

During the month of June, the following coin shows will be held:

- June 5-6 York Coin Club Show
Springetts Fire Company
3013 East Market Street
York, PA
- June 6 Trevoise Coin Show
Fire House - Twining Hall
4900 Street Road
Trevoise, PA
- June 20 Chadds Ford Collectibles Show
Ramada Inn
Route 202 & Route 1
Chadds Ford, PA
- June 26 Lancaster Red Rose Coin Club Show
Farm and Home Center
1383 Arcadia Road
Lancaster, PA

We'll see you on Tuesday, June 1, 1993. Bring a friend! Bring an exhibit! Be there!

A Secetary's Report to the Western Pennsylvania
Numismatic Society Concerning the 1992-1993 Numismatic Year

For the betterment of the society, as I reflect upon the year that past, I feel that anyone who gives a presentation to the membership should also present it in written form, not for the benefit of the present members, but for the benefit of posterity. I personally feel that the collectors that follow in generations to come will want to know our interests, our special fields of expertise, and our abilities to record and relate these interests to others. Perhaps, at the end of the year an award can be presented to the individual who has delivered the best, most informative, numismatic presentation.

I also feel that the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society should never be known as of perceived as a closed, elite group of numismatic scholars, only interested in the wants and needs of its own membership. As one of the oldest numismatic societies in the nation, we should never hesitate to endorse and foster the wants and needs of not only the local numismatic community, but the goals and programs of both state and national numismatic organizations. Bringing the American Numismatic Association Convention Show back to Pittsburgh should be of top priority.

My last goal that the organization might entertain is the striking of a modern WPNS medal, perhaps in silver. All past WPNS medals have been received with much enthusiasm; are highly sought after by local and national coin club medal collectors; and have become a challenge to collect in their entirety. An 1878 to 1993 medal, commemorating the 115th anniversary of the organization could be

struck. Perhaps, a local, state, or national event or historical milestone could be recorded.

The above comments and observation are my own and are only meant for the consideration of the society.

Respectfully submitted,



Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

MAY, 1993

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: MAY 4, 1993

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. DON CARLUCCI	1.	HACIENDA PUERTO RICAN TOKEN
2. H. Colborn	2.	
3. E. Gribble	3.	
4. Galt Buehner	4.	
5. NEVIN GRENINGER	5.	Early Florins of GB
6. Jerry R. Veach	6.	
7. Chuck Erb	7.	Confed Half, Watch, Fork Dust Halves
8. Jerry Porter	8.	Order of Danneborg, Denmark
9. Ellen Kammerling	9.	
10. Dick Gaetland	10.	
11. E. TOMLINSON FORT	11.	
12. John W. Burns	12.	
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On Tuesday, April 6, 1993 at 8:10 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Nineteen members and no guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the March, 1993 meeting. The minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of Three Thousand Five Hundred Two Dollars and Twelve Cents (\$3,502.12). Treasurer Colburn related that of this amount Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) was in the life membership fund and Two Thousand Nine Hundred Two Dollars and Twelve (\$2,902.12) was in the general fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Porter sold another Brewery Token journal. He found that he had two extra copies besides the eighty (80) journals that he originally had printed. One copy of the encased coinage book, edited by Mr. Richard Gaetano, was also sold.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren stated there was nothing new to report on the history of WPNS.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership Chairman, Lawrence Dziubek also stated that there was nothing new to report.

CORRESPONDENCE

There were no letters of correspondence to report at this time.

OLD BUSINESS

John Burns will present the program for the month of May. It will be held at the Carnegie Museum. Pat Pugliano will discuss, in further detail, his computer program, the "Complete Coin Collector".A

stack of new Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists dealer applications with the new dates of October 15, 16, and 17, 1993 were brought to the meeting and distributed.

NEW BUSINESS

President Porter announced that the American Numismatic Association Convention that was to be held in Portland, Oregon in 1998 had been canceled. Since a new host city needed to be found, President Porter suggested that a letter be written to the ANA on Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society stationery requesting that Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania be considered. Since the members of the organization were agreeable to the suggestion, it was decided that he should write a letter as president of the organization stating the success of the Pittsburgh-ANA Convention of 1989 and touting all the attributes that Pittsburgh could offer as a host city.

Under new business, Wayne Homren discussed the enormity of the numismatic publications that arrive on a monthly basis at the W.P.N.S. Post Office Box. These included the American Numismatic Association journal, the Numismatist; the PAN journal, the Clarion; auction catalogues from Coin Galleries and Stacks; and a variety of other numismatic publications, journals, and catalogues. Mr. Homren felt that these publications should be given to interested club members. It was decided that his suggestion was sound and at the conclusion of the April meeting, the publications that he had brought to the meeting were distributed among club members.

The new business portion of the meeting was concluded with the appointment, by President Porter, of a nominating committee. This committee was charged with developing a slate of candidates to be presented to the membership at the June business meeting. At this meeting, the candidates would be voted on as officers of the organization for the coming year. Mr. Lawrence Bassett was

appointed chairman of the nominating committee. He will be assisted by Lawrence Dziubek and Michael Homza.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was presented by club member, Mr. Ralph Ruggiero. It was an informative presentation entitled "Historical Subjects on Roman Republican Coins". He asserted that Roman Republican coins were the forerunners of the more flashy imperial coins that were to follow.

The imperial coinage, represented by the Judaea capta types, immortalized the power of the emperor's legions in conquest. This coinage invariably depicted the image of the reigning Caesar on its reverse. Portraits of the reigning Caesars, generals, or other Roman officials did not exist on the Republican series of coinage that preceded the imperial period.

Republican coinage was minted for a period of roughly two hundred years. They chose to depict subject matter of a more subtle, allegorical, and symbolic fashion than that of their imperial successors.

Mr. Ruggiero felt that the most important historical book that has been published on Roman Republican coins has been written by Harold Mattingly. His book entitled Roman Coins was published in 1927 and includes 75 to 100 coins of the Republican period with historical allusions that are worthy of note. As part of his presentation, Mr. Ruggiero decided to concentrate on five of the more historical types from his own collection.

The five coins that Mr. Ruggiero presented to the group for discussion are as follows:

- 1.) A denarius minted in 58 B.C. depicting King Aretas on the obverse and Jupiter on the reverse
- 2.) A denarius minted in 62 B.C. depicting King Perseus and his two children on the reverse and the veiled head of Concordia on the obverse
- 3.) A denarius minted in 78 B.C. depicting a laureled head of Jupiter on the obverse and Volteri below a temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the reverse
- 4.) A denarius minted in 119 B.C. depicting the head of Janus and the obverse and Roma Crowning on the reverse
- 5.) A coin minted in 47 B.C. depicting the head of Venus on the obverse and Caesar on the reverse

With the mintage of this series, Julius Caesar putting his portrait on a coin, the republican/historical series changed to the imperial series. Coinage became a source of both inspiration and propaganda.

EXHIBITS

After Mr. Ruggiero's informative presentation, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that were brought to the meeting. The exhibits included books; Russian coins; Russian medals; Russian orders; a Frankfurt medal; a copy of a hand written Will from the Allegheny County Courthouse; a Mexican Eight Rial; Civil War Tokens; a platinum crucible; a book on Mint medals; a newly issued White House dollar; a Middle Age Manuscript; annals from Congress that referred to the Mint; a W.P.N.S. white metal medal; English coins; elephant toys; a fake Fugio dollar; Slovak paper money; a streetcar ticket from the West Penn Railway; coin

catalogues; Roman coin books, including a book on the Roman emperor Domitian; a nickel collection; U.S. fractional currency; a sports auction catalogue; a signed 1960, Pittsburgh World Champion, World Series baseball; a collection of Papal State coppers; an Italian siege coin; copies of new Macedonian notes from Yugoslavia; ANA credit cards; Ecuadorian coins; and Roman Republican coins.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 10:15 P.M. by Michael Homza and seconded by John Burns.

Respectfully submitted,



Donald D. Carlucci

Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: May 4, 1993

PLACE: Carnegie Museum Annex,
5800 Baum Boulevard

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The April meeting of WPNS was attended by nineteen members.

The program for the May 4, 1993 meeting will be "Naval & Military Mint Medals" as presented by W.P.N.S. member, John Burns.

If the membership was wondering why Rodger Hershey was not at the April meeting, it has been rumored that Rodger and wife Dottie were visiting in Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Perhaps, on his return, Rodger can share the numismatic "goodies" that he has acquired in these far off lands.

Most of the members are acquainted with the new ANA radio show entitled "Money Talks". What you might not know is that two of our members have written scripts for this broadcast. Wayne Homren has done a presentation on Communion Tokens and Larry Korchnak has done one on Depression Script.

During the month of May, the following coin shows will be held:

- May 1-2 Hershey Coin Club 30th Annual Show
National Guard Armory
1720 E. Caracas Avenue
Hershey, PA
- May 2 Holiday Coin Show
Holiday Inn
Route 51 and I-70
Belle Vernon, PA
- May 15-16 West Penn Coin Club
Knights Court
7990 Route 30
Irwin, PA
- May 30 Lawrence Park Coin Club
Holiday Inn
South Route 97 & Exit 7 on I-90
Erie, PA

We'll see you on Tuesday, May 4, 1993. Bring a friend! Bring an exhibit! Be there!

HISTORICAL SUBJECTS ON
ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS

By

RALPH J. RUGGIERO

HISTORICAL SUBJECTS ON ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINS

Roman Republican Coins do not have the flashy allure of their imperial offspring. They are quiet and conservative in comparison; they are not neon billboards of the ruler's dynastic aspirations signaling in no uncertain terms the triumphs, honors and achievement of him who wears the laurel crown and who, by virtue of such office, controls both the median and the message. Accordingly, by the nature of the authority of their issuance, Roman Imperial Coins are a mine of obvious contemporary historical data unsurpassed by any series of coins before or since. I use the phrase "obvious contemporary historical data" because the types which can be classified as historical in the imperial series are numerous, easily understandable, and generally intended to send unambiguous messages to the common generality of the heterogeneous mass of humanity inhabiting the then known circle of civilization.

A few examples of imperials familiar to most interested generalists are the Judaea capta types issued by Vespasian, Domitian's Germania Capta or De Brittanis of Claudius - all contemporary memorializations of the power of the emperor's legions in conquest. Even those imperials whose reverse types depict mythological or other non-historical subjects are nevertheless stamped almost invariably on the reverse with the image of the reigning Caesar, thereby in a general but real sense constituting contemporary historical data. Not so the Republicans. Portraiture of a ruling Republican magistrate,

consul, praetor or general has no example in the roughly two hundred years of the Republican series. Julius Caesar was first to "cast the die" in this regard by having coins minted with his profiled bust in his own lifetime. The oligarchical sentiment of Roman Republicanism was adverse to monarchy so much favored by Rome's Hellenistic neighbors to the east whose rulers from the time of Alexander the Great claimed coin portraiture as a prerogative and emolument of office. Yet Republican Romans were not without their own public relations teams and schemes - and historical subject matter - although by and large not contemporary - played a significant role in the iconography of their coinage but in a generally more subtle, allegorical and symbolic fashion than in that of their imperial successors.

The most informative, succinct summary of the subject matter of Roman Republican coins of a historical type has been written by Harold Mattingly in his seminal work, Roman Coins, published in 1927 by Mathuen & Co. Ltd. I hereto attach a summary from Mattingly (pp. 76 to 83 plus four plates from XVII to XX) to give a general overview of the subject. As is evident from reading Mattingly's summary, there are about 75 to 100 coins of the Republican period with historical allusions that are worthy of note in this area. In this paper I will concentrate on my own personal collection which consists of six coins which have historical connotations and are suitable representatives of this type.

Moneyers M. Aemilius Scavrus and PuB. Pluntus Hypsaeus

Date 58 BC

Denomination Denarius

OBV King Aretas right kneeling on one knee before camel while holding an olive branch from which hand vittae (ceremonial ribbons)

Rev Jupiter in quadriga; scorpion underneath galloping hooves of the chariot's horses

CAT, Ref. Syd 913; Crawford 422/16

Historical
Background

Aretas was a king of Arabia around 81 B.C. who was either conquered by Pompey the Great or by one of Pompey's lieutenants Marcus Aemilius Scaurus, the denarius was minted under either auspices of the Aemilian gens by Marcus Aemilius Scaurus who took Aretas prisoner or by his son.

According to Stevenson in his Dictionary of Roman Coins the Greek historians Dion and Josephus gave two somewhat different accounts of King Aretas and his submission to the Romans: "Dion briefly alludes to the subject of the type by relating that Syria and Phoenicia having been assigned to the government of Aretas, King of Arabia Petraea, who had often disturbed Syria with his incursions, Pompey the Great waged war against and delivered him as a conquered prince into captivity. Josephus, however, imparts a clearer explanation concerning

this denarius. He says that, affairs in Syria having been settled, Pompey made his preparations for returning to Rome, and committed all Syria, from the Euphrates as far as Egypt to M. Aemilius Scaurus, who immediately attached Aretas; but the latter, mistrusting his own power to make successful resistance, sued for peace and obtained it, at the expense of 300 talents."

This elegant historical medal projects into the public consciousness of its time an event certainly not of epic proportions but of interest nevertheless where it was used by the moneyer both to illuminate himself with the reflected glory of the deeds of his father and then to enhance the majesty of Rome with feats of conquest. The moneyer accomplishes this without emblazoning his portrait on the obverse nor even that of his ancestor. In fact the vignette of the humbled eastern princeling kneeling at feet of his camel (one of the usual animal symbols even now used for the mideast) holding out an olive branch makes an eloquent statement which would resonate favorably especially among the oligarchical elite of the Republicans among whom the Aemilian gens was numbered. It should be noted, however, that Mattingly believes the moneyer was actually involved in the war and not his father. But this changes nothing about the message on the coin.

Historical
References

Cassius and Josephus

Literary
Allusions

Stevenson appropriately cites Virgil's hexameter verse in Aenied VIII. 127 as an apt allusion to olive branch tied with ceremonial ribbons as a symbol of submission and peace illustrating poetically the gesture of holding out the olive branch as illustrated on this medal.

115

tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta
paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:

125

Tum regem Aeneas dictis adfatur amicis:
"optume Graiugenum, cui me Fortuna precari
et vitta comptos voluit praetendere ramos,

Moneyer L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus
 AR Denarius
 OBV: Veiled diad. Head of Concord
 RT. Paullus Lepidus Concordia
 REV King Perseus and his two children as bound captives
 standing opposite Paullus in Toga erecting trophy
 TER above; in EX: Paullus
 Date 62 B.C.
 CAT Ref: Syd. 926 Seat 296
 RSE Aemilia 10

This moneyer commemorates his ancestor's
 L. Aemilius Paullus defeat of King Perseus
 and of his Macedonian army in 168 B.C. Paullus
 brought back Perseus and his sons to Rome to adorn
 his Triumph. Mattingly speculates that the scene
 depicted on the coin's reverse was modeled on a
 statutory group commemorating Paullus victory over
 Perseus. This reverse type illustrates perhaps
 as well as any other in the Republican series the
 use of a scene of the past to amplify both Rome's
 glory and the patriotism of the moneyer's family.

A look at the historian Livy's account of the capture
 of King Perseus in Bk. XLV Ch. VI-VII throws light
 on this remarkable scene.

"The king's young children were also handed over to Octavius by Ion of Thessalonica, and no one was left with the king except Philip, his oldest son. Then Perseus surrendered himself and his son to Octavius, railing at his fortune and the gods in whose temple he was, who had done nothing to aid their suppliant. He was ordered to be placed in the flagship, and what was left of the money was brought there. The fleet immediately sailed back to Amphipolis. Thence Octavius sent the king to the consul's camp, sending ahead dispatches to inform the consul that the king was a prisoner and was being brought to him.

VII. Thinking that this was a second victory, as indeed it was, Paulus offered sacrifice at this message; he read the letter of the proctor before his assembled council, sent Quintus Aelius Tubero to meet the king, and ordered the others to remain in full numbers at headquarters. So great a crowd never gathered elsewhere for any sight. ..."

"Perseus entered the camp in dark-coloured garb, with his son, but unattended by any other of his people whose presence as a sharer of his downfall might have made him more pitiable. He was unable to proceed because of the crowd rushing to gaze at him, until lictors were sent by the consul to clear a path to the headquarters. The consul rose to meet him, though he ordered the others to keep their seats, and advancing a few steps offered his hand to the king as he entered, raised him when he fell at his feet, not allowing him to clasp his knees, brought him into the tent, and bade him be seated opposite the officers called as council."

Moneyer: M. Volteius M.F.

Denomination: AR Denarius

OBV: Laureled head of Jupiter r.

Rev: M. Voltei. M.F. below temple of Jupiter
Capitolinus

Date C. 78 B.C.

Clive Foss in his recently published Roman Historical Coins (Seaby London 1990) postulates that this coin commemorates the contemporary reconstruction of the temple of Capitoline Jupiter; a work not complete until 69 B.C. The Dictator Sulla began the rebuilding of the temple of the Capitoline Jupiter which had been destroyed by fire in 183. Sulla abdicated his power in 179 and retired to his farming estates in the Naples area where he died in 178.

This is one of the few examples of a Republican coin with a historical type commemorating a contemporary event. Nothing is known about the Moneyer except that he issued six coin types.

M. Mommsen (Mon. Rom. Vol. II p. 468 as cited in Stevenson, dictionary) believed this coin was one of a group of five issued by Volteius and that it represented one of the Five Chief Festivals in the Roman calendar - the Ludi Romani.

Moneyer L. FURIUS PHILUS

Denomination: AR Denarius

OBV: M. FOVRI L F , Head of Janus

REV ROMA PHILI, Roma Crowning

Trophy of Gaulish Arms

Date 119 B.C.

CAT REF: CR 281, Syd 529, Furia 18
Foss Rom. Hist. Coins 1

This is a noteworthy coin in that it was apparently the first Republican bearing a historical type referring to a contemporary historical event. Clive Foss in his Roman Historical Coins lists this coin as first in his commentary; Foss succinctly summarizes the event depicted on its reverse as follows:

"The expansion of Roman power into southern Gaul was the result of attacks of the local tribes on the free Greek city of Masilia (Marseilles), a Roman Ally. In 125 and 124 BC, the Romans sent forces to restore order in the neighbouring region, which was of great strategic value for controlling the land route from Italy to Spain, where they had two provinces. These successes stirred the main confederation of tribes of the interior, the Arveni, and their allies, the Allobroges, into action. The Allobroges were defeated in 121 by L. Domitius Ahenobarbus (cos. 122); later the same year, the Arveni were crushed by Q. Fabius Maximus (cos. 121). As a result, the whole of southern Gaul was brought under Roman control, and both victors triumphed in 120. To secure control of the region, the Romans founded the colony of Narbo Martius (Narbonne) under the leadership of Domitius Ahenobarbus and L. Licinius Crassus, who now made his entry into public life."

Ancient
references. LIVY Vol. 14, 73 in Loeb edition.

CAESAR

OBV: Diad. head of Venus right

Rev: CAESAR, Aeneas walking L., carrying Anchises
and Palladium

Date (C 47-46 B.C.)

Cat. Ref. Syd 1013; Craw 458/1;
RSC 12;

This coin represents perhaps one of the final examples of the denarius in the Republican style that nevertheless already shows signs of being transformed into the imperial style, Caesar highlights - in the best Republican tradition - an event (here of mytho-historic nature) commemorating literally the first step on that long road that would culminate in the founding of Rome: Aeneas fleeing the burning citadel of Troy carrying his father on his shoulders and the tutelary deity, the Palladium, to which were attached the destinies of the Trojan people who were themselves soon to be transformed into the Roman Nation. Julius claimed descent from Aeneas' son Iulus; Aeneas himself was the son of Venus and Anchises, a mortal. Thence Caesar with little subtlety claimed for himself divine descent.

"Come then, dear father, mount upon my neck; ,
on my own shoulders I will stay thee, nor will
such task o'erburden me. However things may
fall, we both shall have one common peril, one
salvation. ..."

"Father, do thou take in thy hand the sacred
things and our country's household gods; for
me, fresh from such a conflict and recent
carnage, it were sin to handle them, until I
have washed me in a running stream.' So I
spoke, and over my broad shoulders and bowed
neck I spread the cover of a tawny lion's pelt
and stoop to the burden. Little Iulus clasps
his hand in mine, and follows his father with
steps that match not his. Behind comes my wife.
We pass on amid the shadows; and I, whom of late
no shower of missiles could move nor any Greeks
thronging in opposing mass, now am affrighted
by every breeze and startled by every sound,
tremulous as I am and fearing alike for my
companion and my burden.' ..." Aeneid Bk II,
707-729. Translated by Fairclough, Loeb.

Respectfully submitted,

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the story of the shepherd Fostulus and his wife Acca Larentia, who cared for the infants, Romulus and Remus, and Anna Perenna, the sister of Dido (Plate X, 12). The anguipede giant on coins of Cn. Cornelius Sisenna, M. Platorius Cestianus and L. Valerius Acisculus may represent a mythical deity of Valentia, the oldest name of Rome,—conceived of sometimes as a destructive, sometimes as a beneficent and healing power. A further set of allusions to the mythology of the Valerian gens has been very ingeniously traced on coins of L. Valerius Acisculus by Ch. Lenormant: but the types are, in fact, very obscure, and all we can safely say is that some of Lenormant's suggestions are ingenious enough to be true.

From mythology we pass, with little change, to the history, so closely interwoven with mythology, of early Rome. The coins supply us with a pictorial history of much of the tradition of the kingdom and Republic—the foundation legend (Plate XVII, 1), the kings, Romulus (Plate XVII, 2), Numa Pompilius (Plate XVIII, 4, 5), Ancus Marcius (Plate XVII, 3), Titius Tatius, the rape of the Sabine women (Plate XVI, 6, 7), the death of the traitress Tarpeia, Brutus the first consul, the battle of Lake Regillus, the treaty with Gabii, Ahala, the slayer of Sp. Maelius, the relief of the siege of Tusculum (Plate XVII, 8), the capture of Privernum, the exploits of the Metelli, of Scipio Africanus and M. Claudius Marcellus (Plate XVI, 6), the Lepidus who was guardian of Ptolemy (Plate XVII, 9), the young hero, M. Lepidus, who killed a foeman at the age of fifteen (Plate XVII, 11), the conquest of Persens (Plate XVII, 10), the sack of Corinth, the victories of the Aquillii in Asia and Sicily (Plate XVII, 13), the trial of the Vestal Virgins, the surrender of Jugurtha by Bocchus to Sulla (Plate XVII, 14), the triumphs of Pompey (Plate XVII, 15). The motive for such allusions is partly family pride, partly antiquarian interest, intensified by the desire to see the present parallel to the past event. More peaceful events, such as the foundation of the games of Ceres and Flora (Plate XVII, 2, 12) and Victory (Plate XVII, 16) are also recorded. Interesting references to Roman customs are seen in the oath sworn over the body of a pig (Plate XVII, 17), the appeal of a soldier against sentence (Plate XVII, 18), the voting scene (Plate XVII, 19), and the seated Vestal Virgin (Plate XVII, 20).

More interesting, if harder to detect, are the references to contemporary history. Before about 135 B.C. such references as have yet been discovered are few indeed. The horse's head and free horse of the Pyrrhic War point to the alliance with Carthage. The introduction of the Diana in biga on reverse suggests the Latin League united with Rome against Hannibal, the Victory in biga may come in with the victory over Antiochus. An occasional symbol seems to have topical point, e.g. Victory flying over the Dioscuri may mark the end of the first Punic War—Victory crowning Rome the end of the second Macedonian War: the shield and dragon-trumpet suggests the wars against the Gauls of North Italy in the years just before 220 B.C. Behind the introduction of new types in the period after 150 B.C. some historical allusions may lurk: the types of Sex. Pompeius Fostlus and C. Augurinus, in particular, depart so far from the beaten track that we are forced to suspect a very special occasion for the coinage. It is just possible that there is some reference to the fall of Carthage—the dates would about fit. The fall of Rome's great rival might give point to grateful remembrance of Rome's own foundation¹ (cp. the reverse of Fostlus) and the addition of a great corn-producing province to the Empire may have suggested the monument of the Augurini, who tried to provide the people with cheap corn.

A little later we find ourselves on surer ground. The three moneyers M. Metellus Q.F., Q. Maximus and C. Serveilus struck coins after the murder of Ti. Gracchus. Serveilus with his reverse of Ahala slaying Sp. Maelius, expresses the belief, sanctioned by the Senate, that Gracchus had aimed at the kingdom as Maelius had done (Plate XVIII, 1). Some fifty years later, when Sulla restored the power of the Senate after the rule of the Marians in Rome, these three coinages were restored (Plate XVIII, 2), a head of Apollo replacing that of Roma on the obverse. The Senate, safely arrived, as it fondly hoped, at the end of the Civil Wars, looks back to the first blow struck on its side.

Indirect allusions to the legislation of C. Gracchus are seen

¹ The Secular Games, celebrated in 149 or 146 B.C. may possibly have had some influence.

in the *Libertas* in quadriga on the reverse of M. Porcius Lacca and C. Cassius and in the ears of corn on the reverse of M. Marcius. Here, too, belongs the revival of the reverse type of Augurinus by his son Tiberius. The anonymous denarius with reverse *Pax* in biga and symbol, elephant's head (emblematic of Africa), may suggest the foundation of Junonia on the site of Carthage.

There are coins of Spanish mintage which appear to belong to the war of Numantia and the foundation of Valentia and Segobriga in Spain. The great Gallic Wars, culminating in the foundation of Narbo Martius, have left their record in coinage. The man attacking a dog on the reverse of Cn. Domitius reminds us of the huge dogs of war kept by the Arvernian king Bituitus (Plate XVIII, 3).¹ The reverse of C. Metellus, Jupiter in biga of elephants, makes us think of the victorious general Cn. Domitius, who rode through the province of Narbonensis in a similar car (Plate XVIII, 4). The warrior in biga on the reverse of the L. Licinius-Cn. Domitius issues is certainly a Gaul and relates to the war with Bituitus, whether or no we identify him with the king himself. The issue was certainly struck on the occasion of the foundation of Narbo Martius. Victories in Illyria are perhaps commemorated by M. Fourius Philus (Plate XVIII, 6). A little later we find allusions to the Cimbrian War, the Dioscuri riding right and left (C. Servilius—Plate XVIII, 5), the Roman and barbarian fighting (M. Servilius) and the similar type of Q. Thermus (Plate XVIII, 8). The "Roma" types of M. Cato undoubtedly celebrate the triumphal end of the war. Allusion to the Jugurthine War may be seen in the galley types of C. and M. Fonteius, in the Scipio Africanus of Cn. Blasio, perhaps also in the Hercules of T.Q.

C. Fundanius shows on his reverse Marius triumphing over the Cimbri and Teutoni, and Lentulus Marcelli f. honours the same general by the Hercules of his obverse and by the armed figure crowned by the Genius of the Roman people on his reverse (Plate XVIII, 9). When Saturninus, in 100 B.C., proposed his famous corn-law, Q. Caepio, the urban quaestor, informed the Senate that the treasury could not bear the financial

¹ Perhaps compare also coins of L. Torquatus (Pl. XVIII, 7).

burden. But the law went through and we have actual coins of Caepio and his colleague Piso struck for the occasion. The foundation of Eporedia after the war is perhaps glanced at on the reverse of L. Cassius Caecianus. A special coinage, that of C. Mallcolus, A. Albinus, L. Metellus, and L. Pomponius Molo was struck for the occasion. The Roma crowned by Victory marks the conclusion of the war; the Dioscuri, while associated with the family history of A. Albinus (A. Postumius Albus was dictator at Lake Regillus), suggests the colony rich in horses; the Apollo of the obverse may be the god of colonies, or, perhaps, rather of the Sibylline books which ordered the foundation. The Social War has left a full record of both sides, Roman and rebel. On the Roman side, we note the "Salus" type of D. Silanus, the galloping horseman (a despatch-rider) of L. Piso (Plate XVIII, 13),¹ the rape of the Sabines of L. Titurius Sabinus (a reference to a previous war of Rome with her close kindred), the chariots of the great gods (thanksgiving services) of L. Rubrius Dossenus. Corn distributions are celebrated by P. Fourius Crassipes (Plate XVIII, 14), and M. Fannius and L. Critonius (Plate VII, 8). On the Italian side, we find the head of Italia in place of Roma, the swearing of alliance over the body of a pig, Italia crowned by Victory, the bull of Italy trampling the she-wolf of Rome, the visit of envoys of the Italians to King Mithradates. The inscriptions are part Latin, part Oscan, and the names of various generals, among them Q. Silo, C. Papius Mutilus and Numerius Lucilius appear (cp. Plate XVIII, 10-12). Many of the types are adopted from Roman coins of the period of the Cimbrian Wars. The brotherhood in arms of that war had undoubtedly done much to revive the hope of citizenship in the allies, the more so as Marius himself had shown a very liberal attitude towards the question. It is naturally to that brotherhood that the rebels now chose to appeal. The great war of the Sullan and Marian factions is illuminated for us by a curious accident of coinage. The Marians adopted as part of their programme the cry of pure silver and the issue of serrate denarii as a guarantee of purity. The Sullans would have none of the device. We have here a most valuable criterion for distinguishing the coinage of

¹ He bears either a torch (a "holy cross" (?)) or a palm, as sign of victory.

the two factions, from about 86 B.C. when the Marians adopted the serration to the fall of the Sertorians in Spain. On the Sullan side, we have Sulla's own coinage, struck in the East or in South Italy on his return. The coinage issued by L. Lucullus on Sulla's orders from the 20,000 talents levied on the cities of Asia Minor is probably represented by the aurei and denarii, with obverse, Venus and Cupid, and reverse, jug and lituus between trophies. Other coins show us Sulla in his triumphal chariot (Plate VI, 12) and an equestrian statue raised in his honour. The Sullan restoration was celebrated, as we have seen, by a re-issue of types of the days of Ti. Gracchus. There are also coins of C. Annius, the Sullan governor of Spain, 82-80 B.C., of Q. Metellus Pius, who waged a long and doubtful war with Sertorius, and of C. Valerius Flaccus in Gaul. The triumphal banquet of Metellus,¹ when he was crowned at the feast by a Victory, is shown on the reverse of P. Lentulus P.F.L.N. (Plate XX, 11). Other coins of Roman mintage were probably struck for the war with Sertorius, with such types as Mars, Diana and Neptune.

The coinage of the Marians is more eloquent. Their relations with the Italians are portrayed on a number of types (Plate XVIII, 15-17). C. Mamilius Limetanus, with his reverse of the home-returning Ulysses, suggests the return of the Marians from their wanderings. The coins of Q. Antonius Balbus may represent the products of the robbing of the temples in 82 B.C. The transference of the war to Spain by Sertorius is clearly expressed on the coins of A. Postumius Albinus, with his obverse of Hispania, and his reverses, a sacrifice of a bull on a hill, and a togate figure standing between fasces and standard (Plate XVIII, 18, 19): it is a clear picture of the inauguration of civil and military government in Spain by Sertorius. The bust of Diana, the patron-goddess of Sertorius, is several times represented. The coinage of Q. Crepereius Rocus, which is full of references to the sea, certainly alludes to the naval war and Sertorius's allies, the pirates (Plate XVIII, 20). The somewhat obscure reference to Libertas, Venus and the sea (oars) on the issues of C. Egnatius Maxsumus seem at least to be closely identified with the

¹ Described by Plutarch, *Sertorius* (Chapter XXII).

alliance of the Italians with the Marians in the closing stages of the struggle in Italy.

The period from 70 to 50 B.C. yields us several striking examples of contemporary allusions and would undoubtedly yield more if we understood more of its detail. A very rare aureus celebrates the triumph of Pompey the Great on his return from the East; the obverse shows the head of Africa, the scene of his earliest triumphs, the reverse the hero in his chariot accompanied by his son on one of the horses. Definite allusions to Pompey's exploits against the pirates¹ and against Mithradates, as also to those of his predecessor, Lucullus, are lacking, so far as we know: but several issues, notably those of L. Torquatus, M. Plaetorius Cestianus, M. Piso Frugi, seem to be connected with these Eastern campaigns. M. Aemilius Scaurus, who had served under Pompey in Syria, celebrates the surrender of the Nabathæan king Aretas: the coin was struck in 58 B.C. when Scaurus was curule aedile (Plate XIX, 2). A similar type of A. Plautius showing the submission of "Bacchius Judæus," obviously refers to some episode of the Eastern Wars (Plate XIX, 3). There seems to be no authority for identifying this Bacchius with the Jewish prince, Aristobulus, tempting as the suggestion appears, and we are left to suppose that it was some minor prince, whose surrender is here recorded.

The coinage of Brutus, with types of Libertas, Brutus the first consul, and Ahala, is proved by finds to belong to this period, not, as one would have imagined, to the period after Caesar's death. But appropriate to the day it certainly was: it was issued as a piece of Republican propaganda against the first triumvirate. Caesar, Pompey and Crassus were denounced as "reges," and men called for a second Brutus or Ahala to deal with them. The coinage of P. Crassus, son of the triumvir, was issued by special permission of the Senate, probably in connexion with the raising of a troop of Gallic horse for the Parthian War in 55 B.C. The consulship of Messalla (53 B.C.) is celebrated on the coinage of his son (Plate XIX, 4). A coinage of Julius Caesar, struck probably in Cisalpine Gaul for circulation there and beyond the Alps, has recently been

¹ But perhaps compare the denarius of Ser. Sulp. (Pl. XIX, 1).

found in the issues of Kalenus and Cordius, M'. Aquillius M'.f.M'.n., T. Vettius Sabinus, L. Roscius Fabatus, Libo, Paullus Lepidus, and others. The reverse of Kalenus and Cordius, Roma and Italia clasping hands, refers to Caesar's policy of treating the Transpadanes as Roman citizens. The "Concordia" and "Bonus Eventus" of Paullus Lepidus and Libo seem to relate to the Conference of Luca.

The outbreak of the great civil war leads to a great enlivenment of the coinage, which now provides a running comment on the course of events. On the side of the Pompeians, we have the emergency issues of Q. Sicinius, with the head of the "Fortune of the Roman people," and of L. Lentulus and Q. Marcellus, the consuls, with the ominous reverse, eagle and standards. The scene now shifts to the provinces. In Spain we have coins issued for Pompey by Cn. Piso and Varro, a second issue of the two consuls in South Italy, a third in Sicily, a fourth at Ephesus, with the reverse of "Diana of the Ephesians" (Plate XIX, 5). After Pharsalia we have the issues of the Pompeians for the campaign of Thapsus, with definite allusions to Africa. Most interesting is the coinage of M. Cato, struck at Utica, the town that witnessed his death and gave him a name (Plate XIX, 8). In Spain the sons of the great Pompey, Gnaeus and Sextus, strike for the campaign of Munda, with types celebrating their hearty welcome by the provinces (Plate XIX, 11, 12).

On the side of Caesar, we have the denarius with the elephant and the implements of the priesthood, perhaps struck a little before 49 B.C., and the aurei and denarii, with the remarkable legend *III* (52) apparently giving the age of Caesar himself (Plate XIX, 6).¹ References to Gaul are seen in the Gallic arms of the reverse of Albinus Bruti f., and, above all, in the Gallic warrior and Gallic woman on the obverses of L. Hostilius Saserna. A. Licinius Nerva refers to the devotion of Caesar's troops, Palikanus to his regard for the constitution, L. Papius Celsus to his triumph, T. Carisius to his reforms of the mint, L. Valerius Acisculus to the Sibylline prophecy that only a king could conquer the Parthians. Other types probably have topical allusions, Ceres and Bacchus to dis-

¹ Cp. *Revue Arch.*, 1866, p. 20: article of Count de Salis.

tributions of corn and wine, Venus to the legendary history of the Julian gens. Finally a group of moneyers strike with the portrait of Caesar.¹ Other issues seem to belong to the provinces, either in the name of Caesar only or of a legate, like A. Allienus, proconsul of Sicily in 48 B.C. It is noteworthy that Eastern issues on both sides are still rare: the Eastern campaigns are fought mainly with Eastern currencies.

Finally, with the last period of the Republic, we find a coinage that wanders further and further from the Republican traditions and, were it not for the number of competing potentates, might almost be called imperial. At Rome, the Senatorial restoration is represented by a group of moneyers who coin on the old lines. L. Servius Rufus, referring to the relief of Tusculum by an ancestor in 374 B.C., hints at the attempts made by Octavian and the consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, to raise the siege of Mutina. The types of M. Arrius Secundus and C. Numonius Vaala seem to bear on the same campaign. Then comes the second triumvirate and, on the next coinage, the portraits of the triumvirs and references to their family history are interspersed among pure Republican types (Plate XIX, 14, 15). The "Liberators" and their friends meanwhile struck freely in the East (Plate XIX, 17-19). There is one reference, in the most perfect taste, to the battle of Philippi—the coin of L. Mussidius Longus, with, obverse, head of Concordia and, reverse, statues of Venus Cloacina on a platform (Plate XIX, 16). The Romans and Sabines in early days had purified themselves after their combat on the spot where statues of the goddess were afterwards erected; and, with this reference, the moneyer passes skilfully over a terrible episode of civil war, which must have brought as much sorrow as joy to dwellers in Rome. The coins of Q. Voconius Vitulus and Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, which show Octavian only, to the exclusion of his colleagues, certainly belong to the days of the Perusine War. The reverse of Gracchus, standard, plough and sceptre, points directly to the allotments of land to veterans which were the immediate occasion of the breach.

Here the Republican coinage of the capital closes: the triumvirs agreed for the future to supply their needs of money

¹ For coins of Caesar, see Pl. XIX, 7, 9, 10.



TRADITIONAL HISTORY OF ROME (1-17)
PROVOCATIO (18) VOTING (19) 1788-1791

PLATE XVIII



CONTEMPORARY HISTORY - c. 133-75 B. C.



PLATE XX



CONTEMPORARY HISTORY - c. 42-31 B. C.



WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: APRIL 6, 1993

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. <u>DON CARLUCCI</u>	1.	
2. <u>Harry Colborn</u>	2.	<u>Slavak 20K</u>
3. <u>Teray Porter</u>	3.	<u>BRITISH COMMONWEALTH</u>
4. <u>John H. Burns</u>	4.	
5. <u>William Kewen</u>	5.	
6. <u>Armer Hurdock</u>	6.	
7. <u>Mike Wong</u>	7.	<u>Russian Coin, Orders, decorations</u> <i>reference</i>
8. <u>RALPH Buggiero</u>	8.	<u>13 Republican Pennies</u>
9. <u>Long Huber</u>	9.	<u>1960 Pirates signed Baseball; Paper Copper</u> <i>Collection</i>
10. <u>Richard Krieb</u>	10.	<u>US Fractional Currency</u>
11. <u>Kalraydax</u>	11.	<u>Nickels (U.S.)</u>
12. <u>D. Gagliano</u>	12.	
13. <u>Wayne Homren</u>	13.	<u>HARRISBURG 1933 CLEARING</u> <u>HOUSE ASSOC. 41. NOTE</u>
14. <u>E. Ambrosio Pat</u>	14.	<u>Boats on Roman Republican coin</u>
15. <u>Garry Gubler</u>	15.	<u>CWT - 6 Ex Fuld of PA</u>
16. <u>Long Bennett</u>	16.	
17. <u>Jerry Teck</u>	17.	<u>Congressional Annals</u> <u>scholarship numismatics</u>
18. <u>LED STAFF</u>	18.	<u>PLATINUM + SILVER COIN</u>
19. <u>Pat Bugliaro</u>	19.	
20.	20.	
21.	21.	
22.	22.	
23.	23.	
24.	24.	
25.	25.	
26.	26.	
27.	27.	
28.	28.	
29.	29.	
30.	30.	

On Tuesday, March 2, 1993 at 8:15 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twenty-one members and two guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the February, 1993 meeting. The minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of Three Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-Five Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents (\$3,495.76) for the month of February, 1993. Treasurer Colburn related that of this amount Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) was in the life membership fund and Two Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety-Five Dollars and Seventy-Six Cents (\$2,895.76) was in the general fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

Richard Gaetano sold the last copy of the Brewery Tokens Journal. Of the eighty (80) journals that were printed, sixty-four (64) were sold and sixteen (16) copies were donated. It was decided that President Porter should print twenty (20) more copies for future sales and distribution.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren stated there was nothing new to report on the history of WPNS.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership Chairman, Lawrence Dziubek presented the nomination of E. Tomlinson Fort to WPNS members in attendance. Mr. Dziubek stated that Mr. Fort has been interested in numismatics for a period of seven years. He has memberships in English, French, and American numismatic societies. Mr. Fort was nominated by John Burns who wrote the original letter of endorsement. According to Mr. Fort's letter of application to the society, "his interest lies in learning more about numismatics as it relates to history and economics."

After a number of members spoke favorably on Mr. Fort's behalf, a vote by secret ballot was taken. E. Tomlinson Fort became the newest member of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society.

CORRESPONDENCE

There were no letters of correspondence to report at this time.

OLD BUSINESS

President Porter reported that the show dates for the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists Convention at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center had been changed. The new dates are October 15, 16, and 17, 1993. When it became apparent that a Washington, D.C. coin club was holding their show the same weekend as ours, Wayne Homren searched for a new date. His efforts were rewarded when he was able to book the PAN convention for the third week of October at the same location, the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. New dealer applications and show fliers will be printed and distributed.

NEW BUSINESS

Member Pat Pugliano is creating a computer program called the "Complete Coin Collector on CDROM". The program has been divided into the following categories:

- A. Utilities
- B. Database
- C. Coin Albums
- D. Bookshelf
- E. History
- F. Articles
- G. Possible Additions

Pat is attempting to put the history of coins in a computer package. In order to make the program complete, Pat needs assistance in three

major areas. They are as follows:

- A. Using your coins to illustrate areas that he does not collect himself
- B. Your input and suggestions for reading/research
- C. Articles you write and illustrate yourself

Pat feels that this will probably be a two year project with a completed volume that will contain from 500 to 900 pages.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was "The Bar Copper" by club Treasurer, Harry Colburn. His talk on a single coin was both informative and intriguing. The coin, or perhaps token, first appeared in New York City in late 1785. This was during the period when coinage was in short supply and barter was the main means of business transactions. Coins were scarce. The United States Mint would not be in operation until 1793. The most familiar coins of the time were the large coppers from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The bar copper was slightly smaller in diameter than a common large cent and much thinner. On the obverse of the piece is the inscription USA. On the reverse are thirteen horizontal bars. A metallic burr is always on the second bar from the top.

After much research, Mr. Colburn has concluded that most experts do not know anything of the origin of the piece, its designer, or when it was even minted. Experts from the Smithsonian and the British Royal Mint have no information, neither did the British Museum. Kenneth Bressett states that no one knows anything about the history or origins of the bar cents. His educated assumption or guess is that it might be a token.

Walter Breen wrote that it was mentioned in the November 12, 1785 issue of the New Jersey Gazette. The piece is similar to the pewter buttons worn on the uniforms of the soldiers of the time. It

appeared first in New York City. From this data, Breen ascertained that the piece could have been struck by designer/engraver George Wyon, III. Other researchers claim that the pieces were struck in Cherry Street in Philadelphia.

After Harry completed his research, he concluded that not much new was discovered. The bar cent could have been struck in Philadelphia, or possibly, it could have been made in Birmingham, England.

Harry quoted the remarks of researcher, Richard Kennedy that stated many copies of the bar cent had been struck over the years to fill the cabinets of prominent coin collectors. Walter Breen thinks that there have been more copies or forgeries of the bar copper than any other coin of the colonial period.

Mr. Colburn showed a series of slides after his informative presentation. The slides illustrated a series of genuine pieces and a collection of cast copies.

EXHIBITS

After Mr. Colburn's informative presentation, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that were brought to the meeting. The exhibits included manuscripts from the Middle Ages; coinage from Peru; Soviet military decorations that included a medal from the War in Afghanistan and a Soviet World War II, Declaration of War Against Japan decoration; a French to Russian translation atlas, an encased pennies article; Canadian tokens; silver ski medal; a Brooklyn Coin Club medal; Irish coins; an elephant cup and glassware; first day covers; ancient coins; medieval pieces struck on roller dies; Irish gun money; a 1985-D Roosevelt dime error; a Pennsylvania counterstamped medal; and old dealer books.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 9:45 P.M. by Rodger Hershey and seconded by John Burns.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donald D. Carlucci".

Donald D. Carlucci

Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: April 6, 1993

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices,
5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The March meeting of WPNS was attended by twenty-one members and two guests.

The program for the April 6, 1993 meeting will be "Historical Subjects on Roman Republican Coins" as presented by W.P.N.S. member, Ralph Ruggiero.

W.P.N.S. is both pleased and proud to welcome its newest member, E. Tomlinson Fort. With Tom's vast historical and numismatic knowledge, he is certain to be an asset to the organization

During the month of April, the following coin shows will be held:

- April 3-4 Central Pennsylvania Numismatic Association Show
Farm and Home Center
Arcadia Road, Route 72 and Route 30
Lancaster, PA
- April 25 Great Eastern U S Annual Spring Coin & Baseball Card Show
Agriculture Hall
Seventeenth & Chew Streets
Allentown, PA

We'll see you on Tuesday, April 6, 1993. Bring a friend! Bring an exhibit! Be there!

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998

March 22, 1993



E. Tomlinson Fort
17 River Road, Apartment 1
Pittsburgh, PA 15238

Dear Tom,

On behalf of the officers and members of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, I would personally like to congratulate you upon being voted in as the newest member of one of the oldest numismatic associations in America. From the few meetings that you have attended as a guest, you have come to realize that the greatest strength of the organization is the numismatic knowledge that its members possess, and their willingness to share it with others. I would hope that you would want to continue to contribute your own historical and numismatic knowledge to the group.

As part of this welcoming letter, I am enclosing your 1993 Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society membership card.

Again, congratulations, we shall be looking forward to seeing you at the next W P N S meeting on April 6, 1993.

Respectfully yours,

Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

DDC/bm

Enc:

MARCH, 1993

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

(Please Print)

I hereby apply for membership in the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, and agree if elected to abide by the Society's rules and by-laws.

Name E. TOMLINSON FORT

Address 17 RIVER ROAD APT #1

PITTSBURGH, PA 15238 Phone 826-1891

Business PENN STATE Position LECTURER IN HISTORY

Business Address 3550 SEVENTH STR. RD., NEW KENSINGTON, PA

Age 31. I have been interested in numismatics for 7 years, and my present field of interest is WESTERN EUROPEAN c. 286 - c. 1100;
BYZANTINE c. 493 - c. 565

I am now a member of the following numismatic or other avocational organizations

(Name in full) BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY; ROYAL
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY; SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE;
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The sum of \$ 2⁰⁰ is attached, covering initiation fee and dues for 19 -19 .

Date 1 Dec. 19 92

E. Tomlinson Fort
(Signature of Applicant)

FOR USE OF THE
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

As a member in good standing of the W. P. N. S., I endorse the above applicant for membership and enclose herewith a letter of recommendation.

John H. Burns
(Signature of Sponsor)

Dec. 1, 1992

Dear Fellow Members of the Western Penn.
Numismatic Society,

I am writing this letter ~~to~~ ^{to} recommend E.
Tomlinson Fort for membership in our Society.

In the time I have known Tom he has
shown a keen interest in numismatics and our
Society. Currently he is working on his Ph.D
in medieval history from the venerable St. Andrews
University with his dissertation being on a
numismatic topic.

Possessor of a large ~~numa~~ numismatic library
we have already enjoyed a talk on medieval coinage
from Tom.

In conclusion I believe Tom would make a
fine addition to our Society and I wholeheartedly
recommend him for membership.

Sincerely,

John W. Burns

E. Tomlinson Fort
 17 River Road
 Apt. #1
 Pittsburgh, PA 15238
 (412) 826-1891

1. According to your application for membership you listed your area of expertise as:

Roman and western European coinages during the late antique and early mediaeval periods (c.285-c.1100), the Byzantine series from the fifth to the late sixth centuries. My specific area of academic research focuses upon the Anglo-Saxon coinages produced between c.750 and c.900.

Why do you like to collect this area of numismatics?

I study coins as a form of historical evidence. I am interested in the light that they shed upon late antique and early mediaeval political, economic, administrative and social structures.

2. Give an example of the type or title of a program that you would present at a W.P.N.S. meeting:

Any talks that I would give would be centred upon my own fields of interest, but would be aimed at a general audience. An example of such a presentation would be the one that I gave in 1992: "Some reflections on an Anglo-Frankish coin type." Possible future talks might consist of papers dealing with the mint of London under Alfred the Great, the administration of the Italian mints under the Ostrogoths, or the monetary policy of the Emperor Diocletian.

3. Do you plan to take an active part in attending of meetings and work on any project or committee? Which?

I have attended every meeting of the W.P.N.S. since June of 1992 and I strongly hope to be able to continue this practice in the future since I have found all of the meetings to be informative as well as most enjoyable. I would be happy to contribute in any way to the projects in which the W.P.N.S. is engaged. However, I must bluntly admit that since all of the current ones deal with areas where my knowledge is almost nonexistent, any contributions that I might make would be very limited.

4. Why are you motivated to join W.P.N.S.? What do you hope to get from or give to your association?

I desire to join W.P.N.S. because of my interest in numismatics and my desire to learn more about the subject from those whose expertise is greater than mine. I also wish to share my own knowledge and exchange ideas with those whose interests are related to mine. It is my hope

that my membership in W.P.N.S. will provide the society with a member whose area of specialization is of a somewhat unusual area and that I may thus help to expand the society's collective knowledge.

5. What constructive comments could you make concerning the improving of the organization?
None at present.

6. Prior to your final consideration as a candidate for membership in the W.P.N.S. is there anything that you wish to add that might enhance the prospect of your acceptance to the society?

In addition to my answer to question 4 (above), as a faculty member of the Pennsylvania State University I would be able to secure photocopies of material in the university's own collections as well as works in other institutions through inter-library loan for my fellow W.P.N.S. members to use in their own research. I would also make the works in my own library available for use by members. Furthermore, I would be happy to write letters of recommendation on behalf of any W.P.N.S. member so that they might gain access to collections such as the ones in the American Numismatic Society or the British Museum.

E. Tomlinson Fort

5 January 1993

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: MARCH 2, 1993

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. DON CARLUCCI	1. Bob Erhard	FIRST DAK COVER
2. Jerry Porter	2. MARY CALBURN	3 IRISH COPPERS
3. Jim Kroninger	3.	
4. Dodger Henshaw	4.	
5. Bob Dugliano	5.	
6. Charles D. Erb	6.	2-Canadian Tokens
7. Armen Murdoch	7.	
8. Harry Bantz	8.	
9. Will Connor	9.	SO CALLED DOLLARS
10. Alex Gaetano	10.	
11. Mike Homza	11.	USSR DECORATIONS FOR KINGSTON & WWII JAPAN
12. TED SHIFF	12.	
13. H. Carlson	13.	
14. Richard Costy	14.	Peru Decimal Coinage
15. Jerry Beebe	15.	
16. Robert Kaminich	16.	
17. Wayne K. Homer	17.	PAMPHLET - Medallie Memorials of the Great Comets
18. Mayor Pat Bayless	18.	Ancient Jewish Coins
19. Garry Gribble	19.	
20. John D. Burns	20.	
21. Ed Kivonah	21.	ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL COINS
22.	22.	
23.	23.	
24.	24.	
25.	25.	
26.	26.	
27.	27.	
28.	28.	
29.	29.	
30.	30.	

The Complete Coin Collector on CDROM

A. Utilities

1. Calculator
2. Calendar
3. To-Do List
4. Exit to Windows' Utilities
5. A viewer - for all coins used

B. Databases

1. Coins Owned
2. Coins Wanted
3. Rolodex

C. Coin Albums

1. Customized Graphical Representations

D. Bookshelf

1. Glossary
2. Bibliography
3. Biographies
4. An Index to all Articles and History
5. "Numismatic News" - The Source
6. Standard Works out of Print
 - a) Heaton Mint Marks
 - b) Need Help with Ideas Here

E. History

1. Ancient
2. Medieval
3. USA
4. World Coins
5. Exonumia

F. Articles See Next Page

G. Possible Additions

1. A Trivia Game
2. Allowing user to import data into the databases
3. Sample chapters of Fuld, Overton, Alpert etc
4. ???

H. Articles

1. Required

- a) Errors and Oddities
- b) Care and Preservation
- c) Grading
- d) Counterfeits
- e) Pricing/Investment History

2. Other Articles - ANYTHING dealing with the 5 areas in History, whatever your field of interest or expertise might be. These are only suggestions.

- a) Any presentation you have made or are planning to make
- b) Siege money
- c) Die sinkers
- d) Numismatic literature
- e) So-Called Dollars
- f) Brewery tokens
- g) Sporting events on tokens
- h) Beautiful Women on Coins
- i) Preparing the next "World Coins" issue
- j) History of the mint
- k) The coins of any one country or era
- l) Toning
- m) Beautiful Men on Coins
- n) Mice or Elephants or Lions or Tigers or Bears
- o) Symbolism on coins
- p) A gold type set
- q) Tips on mail-ordering
- r) Beautiful Women and Men Engaged in Beautiful Acts on coins
- s) Collecting a short set of Mercury Dimes
- t) Patterns
- u) The eagle on American coins
- v) Counterstamps
- w) History of transportation tokens
- x) Die states of large cents
- y) Differentiating between MS 63, 64, 65, 66 Morgan Dollars
- z) Biblical coins
- aa) Using a computer to enhance the hobby
- ab) Photographing coins
- ac) Disposing of your collection
- ad) Taxes and coin collecting
- ae) The case for or against slabbing coins
- af) Monarchs on world coins
- ag) The history of the Garrett collection
- ah) Swiss shooting pieces
- ai) Most important coins in history
- aj) "Money" of the Civil War
- ak) 2 and 3 cent pieces
- al) Humorous tokens
- am) The case for or against a new dollar coin
- an) Collecting Washington or Einstein or Franklin or Nixon
- ao) An essential numismatic library
- ap) Collecting by theme in coins and tokens
- aq) Crown pieces of the world

I. Miscellaneous

1. I need help in 3 major areas

- a) Using your coins to illustrate areas I don't collect myself
- b) Your input and suggestions for reading/research
- c) Articles you write and illustrate yourself

2. I intend to write the histories myself. I'm certainly no expert - I'm only attempting a synthesis of existing information here, probably about 10 pages or so in each area.

3. If you would like to write an article, relax and have fun with it. Just about any topic you might choose to write upon would be fine. Don't worry about grammar or spelling; do worry about correct references and information. Please include complete bibliographic references. The tone may be either formal or relaxed, whichever suits you.

If you are using a computer, DOS ASCII 3.5" disk is fine; if you are typing, please double space.

Remember that the storage space is nearly unlimited. I'd like the articles at least 2 pages in length, with 3 or more illustrations - the illustrations may either be photographs or we can scan the coin into my computer. If necessary, we can scan photos from a book, but then I'll need to write the publishers for permission.

Charts and graphs are fine - I can use them "as is" or add animation.

I can credit your writing and/or illustrations completely or anonymously, whichever you prefer.

T H E B A R C O P P E R

by

Harry W. Colborn

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

March 2, 1993

T H E B A R C O P P E R

This talk will be different from the usual talk on coins given to this august body in two significant ways. First, it is on a single coin, not a whole series covering centuries as some speakers have done. Second, unlike papers given, for example, by Messrs. Homren, Korchnak and others, which delineate a line of research resulting in nicely drawn conclusions, this paper will describe an unfinished research attempt with a series of blind alleys.

The 'single coin' is, of course, the bar copper, also called the bar cent. This 'coin' or perhaps 'token' apparently showed up first in New York City in late 1785. This was during the period when coinage was in short supply and small coins were even scarcer. It was the period when barter was the main means for transactions and the coins that were available were a mixture of weights and countries of origin. I'm sure you all are familiar with George III's policy of subjugation which included laws against the colonies' minting any kind of coin. This policy carried throughout the period before the end of the Revolution and affected American commerce for a decade or more after the Treaty of Paris. And worse, the U.S. had no mint in operation prior to 1793. Some of the slack was taken up in the 1783 to 1793 period by State coining, the states having been released from George III's laws. The most familiar are perhaps those of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. However, during this transition period, there was opportunity for the entrepreneur to create and pass coins at a value less than the intrinsic or metallic value of the piece.

One of these ventures was apparently the bar copper. The piece interested me first because of its unusual design and later because no one seemed to know anything about it. I'll show slides later but the description is simple: Only slightly less in diameter than the large cent, it is substantially thinner. On what has become known as the obverse, there are the initials "USA" occupying most of the field and arranged in serial order, rather than in monogram order. On the reverse are thirteen horizontal bars. No date nor value is shown. A diagnostic burr is on one of the bars which is always referred to as the 'second bar'. Although the term 'cent' is common, it is noted that the burr can only be on the second bar if the coin is given a medallion turn rather than a coin turn. Of course, those are not universal definitions.

When I started, my main interest was in the country of origin, the mint, and the designer. I thought the best way was to ask people that I thought knew all about this sort of thing. I started with Harrington Manville, who is regarded to be the U.S. expert on numismatics within Great Britain. Mr. Manville, in a very nice reply, said he could not answer any questions about the piece or its origin. He passed my letter on to John Ford and Dick Doty, in case they knew anything. (He did mention that The Gentleman's Magazine in the 1780's and 1790's had no pertinent comments from correspondents although comments were included on other colonial coppers.) From that referral I received nothing from John Ford, which I took to mean he had no information. From Doty at the Smithsonian came the word that he had no information but that he would ask Ray Williamson of Lynchburg. (I heard nothing from Mr. Williamson.) Interestingly, Doty called the engraver's work on the bar copper crude and doubted that it came from the Wyons' design or mint. That will come up again later.

My next shot was the Royal Mint, which I thought should be in England; but it's in Wales. From Mr. Dyer, Librarian and Curator, came the word that he had never come across any reference to the bar copper in the records of the Royal Mint. He suggested two men in Birmingham: Mr. Symons at the Birmingham Museums and Mr. Vice of Format of Birmingham. Both replied. Neither could add anything significant. Mr. Symons said he could not link the piece to George Wyon and that the design is so basic that any die-sinker in Birmingham could have done it. Mr. Vice said approximately the same thing. Mr. Symons suggested contacting the Coin and Medal Department at the British Museum (which is in London). Ms. Hewitt, curator, said they had no information or references on the piece.

That finished off my list of sources in Washington and England. Next was Ken Bressett, another Colonial expert and editor of the Red Book. He said "There simply is not anything known about the 'Bar' piece, and it is anyone's guess as to where it was made." He said the coin was mentioned in the December 19, 1785 issue of the New Jersey Gazette in Trenton. Remember that date--it will come up again. He went on to say that he didn't think these were coins at all--but, perhaps tokens or a sort of patriotic medal to be proudly carried and occasionally spent as a half-cent farthing substitute. Further, he said the work was better than anything in the U.S. at the time--that it was 'most likely' from Birmingham, and that anyone could have cut the simple die.

Meanwhile, I was paralleling the correspondence with some hunting in publications. I received on loan from the Early American Coppers library all of the issues of the Colonial Newsletter--a stack about three feet high. I can't believe I read the whole thing--well, titles anyway. Result: absolutely no mention of the piece.

Of course, one would never continue such a research without consulting Breen, which I did, and found a reference attributed to the New Jersey Gazette of November 12, 1785--as follows: "A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes: on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable (sic) as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty."

Note that Breen's reference is the November 12, 1785 issue of the New Jersey Gazette, while Bressett had December 19, 1785; but still of the Gazette. More later.

Breen says the designer/engraver was George Wyon III and that the piece was minted in Birmingham. Recall that other experts doubted that the Wyons had anything to do with it.

Breen quoted Sylvester Crosby on the above attribution, as you can see in one of the attachments. Crosby, in turn, quoted Charles Bushnell, a New York collector and writer. There is no record as to where Bushnell got his information. Crosby published in 1875; Bushnell would have been 49 in that year.

Meanwhile, I had requested a microfilm of the New Jersey Gazette for 1785 through inter-library loan at the Oakland Carnegie Library. That took about two months, after which I diligently read all issues (published fortnightly) from 1783 to 1786 and found the referenced article dated December 19, 1785; so, apparently Breen is wrong and Bressett is right. As a matter of fact, the Gazette was not published on the November date given by Breen. None of that tells me anything

about country of origin, designer or mint. (A later communication from Eric Newman showed that he had discovered the December date in 1960.) A copy of the article is included in the attachments. Note that it says the buttons are 'valuable', whereas Breen says they are 'variable'.

Other information found and included as attachments follows:

- a. Mease, MD, James. "Old American Coins." Collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society (Third Series, Vol. VII, 1838). According to Eric Newman, this is the earliest article on numismatics.
- b. Dickeson, Montroville W. "Colonial Coins." American Numismatic Manual, 1859. It is claimed here that the pieces were struck "in Cherry Street", Philadelphia, by Mr. Harper who is known for having produced the Jefferson head cent pattern. Dickeson also made struck copies.
- c. Smith. Visitor's Guide to the United States Mint, 1885. This mentions the bar copper.
- d. Coin Collector's Journal, 1887. In this, the author says Bushnell is an unreliable authority and doubts that the bar copper is really a colonial.
- e. Stewart, Frank H. History of the First United States Mint, 1924. He quotes a New Jersey newspaper article with the November date, much like the Trenton article. However, the New Jersey Gazette is not specifically named. Also, the word 'valuable' in the Gazette appears here as 'variable,' as in Breen.
- f. Hancock and Spandauer, Standard Catalog of U.S. Altered and Counterfeit Coins, 1979. In this, the author says, 'Thomas Wyon--Birmingham.'
- g. Bressett, K. A Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book), 1993. The editor refers to Thomas Wyon, Birmingham.

In summary, I started out to discover the country of origin of the bar copper, as well as its designer and mint. What do I now know that I didn't know before? Not much.

- a. Most writers believe that the piece came from Birmingham, England. However, there is one dissenting expert who claims that it came from Philadelphia-- a different foreign country.
- b. Those who believe in the design originating in Birmingham are divided. Some attribute the work to some one of the Wyon family, others specifically to George III, still others to his son Thomas. Then there are some who say the work is too crude for the Wyons.
- c. That one writer believing in Philadelphia as the design point also believes that it was struck under the direction of the designer. With the Birmingham group, one says 'Wyon's Mint' the rest are not specific. There were other manufactories capable of handling the job.

So, although I've accumulated a lot of paper, I have not eliminated any of the dead ends or differences in opinions. Now, where do I go from here? I believe the difference in wording in the references to a New Jersey newspaper article indicate that there was more than one New Jersey newspaper being quoted. That deserves looking into. Also, Philadelphia papers could be checked to see if the Cherry Street reference is credible. Similarly, New York papers should be looked into to see what the New Jersey editors were quoting. If the date could be pinned down, ships' manifests could be checked. All in all, it doesn't look easy.

Now, let's digress for the rest of the talk and discuss counterfeiting, or struck copies. Struck copies is the nice term--counterfeiting the not-so-nice. Richard Kenney says of the situation in the mid-nineteenth century, "When rare coins were unavailable, collectors were not averse to the practice of using copies to fill in the gaps in their cabinets. Copies, however, cover a multitude of sins. From the simple counterfeits designed to cheat the government, from electrotypes and casts made from fine genuine specimens, we come to the category under discussion--copies or facsimiles struck from engraved dies. Electrotypes and casts, of course, may be detected by the initiate in a number of ways, e.g., the faint line around the edge of the piece, pitting and other defects in the case of a solid cast, and the very important evidence of the weight. These factors plus the 'feel' are certain to establish proof of an electrotypes or cast. Struck copies, however, are dangerous, for despite the plaintive denials of their makers regarding motives, these pieces have long deceived the unwary and unenlightened. But, here too, careful examination will enable one to distinguish the copy from the genuine.

"Strangely, however, a new factor has recently entered into the scene. Struck copies have acquired a status and can stand on their own; they are not shunned by the collector who is fond of interesting pieces as well as the student eager to possess these pieces for comparison purposes. A 'Bolen' or a 'Wyatt' is no longer mentioned with contempt, except perhaps, in the few instances where a question of fraud was dominant in a transaction. Where at one time they were deemed mere forgeries, they are today items of decided value. This, of course, is largely due to the relative scarcity of most of the copies. An analysis of last century's auction sales discloses the fact that copies were sold openly, undisguised, and furthermore were eagerly sought after--the very same pieces

that at a much later date were upon occasion misrepresented as genuine."

Breen says that there are more forgeries of the bar copper than of any other coins of the period. He says, "All genuine examples have a tiny spine protruding from near end of the second bar, pointing at third . . .", and describes other differences, although they are not diagnostic. Breen goes on to say, "About the earliest of the forgeries reliable historical information exists. In 1862, the Springfield (Mass.) medalist John Adams Bolen made accurate copy dies (without the spine, etc.) and struck 65 impressions. . . ." He goes on to describe what happened to the dies, noting that Bushnell had ordered several strikings from later owners.

There are two small booklets on struck copies of early American coins, one of which was by Richard D. Kenney, quoted earlier, printed by Wayte Raymond in 1952 and reprinted by Durst in 1982. The other is a much scarcer and apparently little known work limited to Bolen's work by Edwin L. Johnson in 1882. I have included copies of both booklets in the attachments. Rumor has it that a definitive work on struck copies is being produced by a New England author even as we speak.

In Kenney, Bolen is quoted as expressing regret for having made the copies since other people sold them as being genuine, and noted that "they were not a financial success to me," Bolen was a highly regarded numismatist and member of well-known societies. So, was he a counterfeiter?

Now for some slides.

1. A picture of one type of Colonial Army uniform button, reproduced from the Encyclopedia Britannica.
2. Obverse and Reverse from Sylvester Crosby.
3. Original Bar Copper--obverse.
4. Original Bar Copper--reverse.
5. Bolen's copy--obverse.
6. Bolen's copy--reverse.
7. Original reverse left, Bolen's copy right.
8. Original obverse left, Bolen's copy right.
9. Cast copy--obverse.
10. Cast copy--reverse.
11. Modern copy (GSP)--obverse.
12. Modern copy (GSP)--reverse.

In addition to having the above subjects for display, I have a recently acquired electrotpe, marked "copy." This is from a group of at least 35 which appeared in the Baltimore area about a year ago.

Thank you.

ATTACHMENTS

CONTINENTAL ARMY UNIFORM BUTTON



ENCYCLOPEDIA

BRITANNICA

"Buttons"

return.

TRENTON, Dec. 19.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the proprietors of the Trenton Academy was held, when the hon. Isaac Smith, esq. Moore Furman, and James Ewing, esqrs. and messrs. Stacy Potts and Conrad Kotts, were, by ballot, elected trustees; and the hon. David Brearley, esq. Samuel Witham Stockton and Samuel Leake, esqrs. and messrs. Isaac Collins, Benjamin Pitfield and John Singer, were appointed visitors, for the ensuing year.

At a joint-meeting of the legislative-council and assembly, at the late sitting in this place, AARON DUNHAM, esq. was appointed *Auditor of Accounts* for this state, in the room of JAMES EWING, esq. appointed continental loan-officer.

His excellency the governor has been pleased to appoint the said AARON DUNHAM, to receive from John Pierce, esq. paymaster general, or from the paymaster general for the time being, such certificates belonging to the corps not appertaining to any line, as shall belong to any of the inhabitants of the state of New-Jersey.

A new and curious kind of COPPERS have lately made their appearance in New-York, the novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation—These coppers are in fact similar to continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes, and on the other U. S. A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment

of a mint into consideration, and carry it into effect, it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as valuable as the coppers above described, and hardly so plenty.

On Monday evening last SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, esquire, counsellor at law, was married to miss Cox, daughter of the honourable John Cox, of Bloomsbury.

Died, on Thursday morning last, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. MARTHA BARNES, wife of Mr. Isaac Barnes, of this place; and on Friday her remains were interred in the Friends burying place, attended by a large number of respectable citizens.

COLONIAL COINS.

89

U. S. A. COPPER.

Device.—Thirteen bars which run parallel to, and equidistant from, each other—typical of the thirteen United colonies or States.

Reverse.—The letters U. S. A.

(Size 7. See Plate VIII., Figure 12.)

One other emission, precisely the same. (Size 6.)

Of the above coppers, there is but a single type and two varieties. They bear no date. It is asserted by some, they were issued in 1776—favoring the idea, that the issue of a coinage at this time was intended as an endorsement of the Declaration of American Independence; by others, that they made their appearance in 1783—the year of its recognition by Great Britain.

They were, at any rate, merely a private enterprise, and we have learned, satisfactorily to ourselves, that they were really gotten up and struck off in Cherry street, in Philadelphia.

As this location is the birthplace of the "Washington cent of 1791," it looks a little as if the Mr. Harper, therewith so prominently connected, might possibly have paid some attention to the art of coining, before the period when he became so famous.

THE BAR CENT, OR U S A COPPER.

CROSBY
1875

This is another piece about which little is known. Bushnell says of it, "This copper was coined in Birmingham, in England, in the year 1785, and was probably the work of Wyon. The obverse U S A is the same as the device of the old Continental Buttons, having been copied from them. This novel piece was put into circulation in the city of New York, and made its first appearance there in the month of November, of the above mentioned year. On account of its light weight, as well as its device, it was not received with favor, and was not extensively circulated."

OBVERSE.

Device, — U S A in large Roman monogram, on a plain field.

REVERSE.

Device, — Thirteen horizontal bars.

Borders, — Serrated. Edge, — Plain. Size, — $15\frac{1}{2}$. Weight, — 85 grains.

[Plate IX. No. 25, and Fig. 78.]



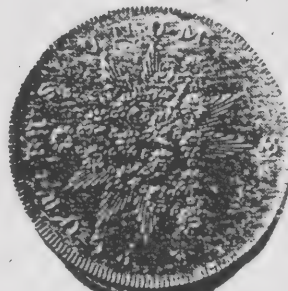
There were two pairs of dies for this token: that given on the plate is the rarest variety. A piece somewhat smaller than that last described, was gotten up a few years since, and has by some been believed to be designed for a half cent of the same type: we have, however, good reason to suppose that it is of quite recent manufacture; it is represented by Fig. 79.

EARLY COINS OF AMERICA

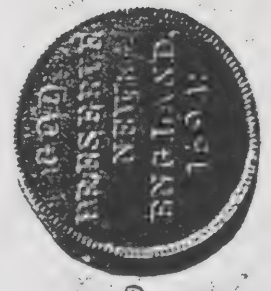
CROSBY



20



26



29



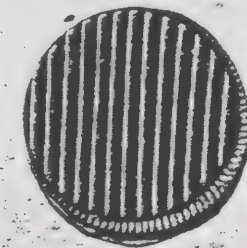
23



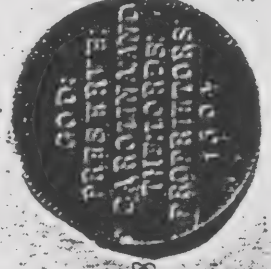
18



22



25



28



17



21



24



27



COPIES

iii. THE BAR COPPER (1785)

The *New Jersey Gazette*, Nov. 12, 1785, described a recent arrival among circulating coppers from Birmingham "Hard W^m makers:

A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of

which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty.

The Continental buttons mentioned are scarce collectibles (Albert {1974} GI 2); several vars. exist. According to the minutes of the revolutionary Supreme Executive Council, these buttons were made of pewter comprising 75% lead, 25% tin, which would hardly have served for coins: Stewart {1924}, p. 116.

Note that the Great Seal of the United States (1782) represents the Original 13 Colonies as stripes, though easing the count by alternating red and white: this precedent accounts for the stripe or bar device on the coppers' rev. They were struck at considerably lighter weight than the normal Birmingham standard of 60 to the lb.; until the New York copper panic (July 1789), they surely passed with the rest at 14 to the shilling. This circumstance makes the old name "Bar Cent" a misnomer not worth preserving.

We may conjecture that whichever New York merchant ordered them furnished their Birmingham maker with a uniform button as a prototype. At the apparent weight standard of 84 to the lb., a cask containing one cwt (112 lbs.) would have comprised some 9,408 coppers. Crosby, p. 333, quotes Charles Ira Bushnell as attributing these to Wyon's mint in Birmingham; at the time there was no other operation whose name has been preserved, certainly no other with any pretense to legitimacy.

Survivors mostly come F to VF, seldom better or much worse; in mint state they are prohibitively rare. Normally they come on thin narrow blanks with incomplete border dentils. They antedate the period when Birmingham mints were coining coppers with lettered or ornamented edges. No other coins have shown up overstruck on Bar Coppers.

There are more forgeries of the Bar Copper than of any other coins of the period. All genuine examples have a tiny spine protruding from near end of second bar, pointing at third; usually there is also a tiny die crack joining two bars almost at center of the coin. These marks are absent from any of the die-struck forgeries, though they may show on cast or electrotype copies of originals. Crosby, p. 333, mentions two vars., "that on the plate the rarest," but the other var. has never shown up; it was probably a Bolen copy.

About the earliest of the forgeries reliable historical information exists. In 1862, the Springfield (Mass.) medalist John Adams Bolen made accurate copy dies (without the spine or central crack) and struck impressions in copper [65], later selling the dies to the Roxbury coin dealer William Elliot Woodward. Woodward turned the dies over to one of the three Lovetts in New York, ordering silver impressions [12]. Charles Ira Bushnell somehow learned that Lovett had the dies, and privately ordered other strikings; in his estate (1882) were later strikings in nickel, brass, and tin. Bolen's coppers are minutely lighter than some originals: 81-81.8 grs. = 5.25-5.3 gms. (as against Wyon's 80.8-87.2 grs. = 5.24-5.65 gms.). They normally come in mint state, though a few have been rubbed to simulate originals.

Less is known of the five or six later issues of forgeries; these are mostly struck from cruder dies than the originals, sometimes on cast blanks. Crosby, fig. 79, shows an undersized piece, brazenly called the "Bar Half Cent," in which the letters USA are not monogrammed; this apparently dates to the 1858-73 period. At the other extreme is a deceptive (and not impossibly contemporaneous) coin which showed up at the 1982 ANA

Convention in Boston. This is overstruck on a Bengali (Prinsep) 1/2 Anna, A.H. 1195 = A.D. 1780, KM126, Craig 704; broad irregular flan. about $19-20/16$ " = 30-32 mm, 197.5 grs. = 12.8 gms.

THE BAR COPPER

Designer, Engraver, George Wyon, III. Mint, Wyon's, Birmingham. Composition, copper. Diameter, varies, as below. Weight standard, apparently 84 to the lb. = 83.3 grs. = 5.4 gms.

Grade range, FINE to UNC. No grading standards established; grade by surface only.

1145 n.d. (1785) Copper. Spur from second bar.

Crosby, Pl. IX, 25. Round flan, about $15.5/16$ " (varies). 80.8-87.2 grs. = 5.24-5.65 gms. Note spur from second bar, partial crack from sixth to seventh bars, recutting above end of sixth bar; forgeries lack these (see introductory text). Border often incomplete. Breisland, Roper:334, UNC., \$2.530.



Old American Coins

.....
Written by James Mease in 1838, "Old American Coins" is the first numismatic article about U.S. coins published in this country.

[The following account of some American coins, issued before the establishment of the present government, by some of the States, was furnished by Doctor JAMES MEASE, of Philadelphia.]

No. 1. This coin is larger than a half cent. On one side it has thirteen ribs or bars which run parallel to, and are equi-distant from each other. On the other side are the letters U.S.A. the S. being of larger size, running across the other two letters. It has no date nor any other inscription.

the sentiment "Utile Dulci." One variety is without the scroll. The Half-penny is similar; a few are found with the date 1724. The Farthing is also similar. The words Utile Dulci are never found on the uncrowned Halfpence and Farthings. Fine specimens of the Rosa's bring from Five to Ten Dollars each. The rarer varieties, of course, much more.

An extremely rare Rosa Americana of the largest size exists, of the date 1733. One of them is said to be in the British Museum. Another was sold from the collection of Dr. Chas. Clay, of Manchester, England, in New York City, in the year 1871, for \$190. Obverse, laureated bust of George II, "Georgivs II., D. G. Rex." Reverse: rose branch with seven leaves, a full-blown rose and a bud crowned; "Rosa Americana, 1733." "Utile Dulci," on a scroll, beneath the rose.

We sometimes meet with a copper coin something smaller in diameter and not so thick as the old U. S. Cent, having the following characters: Obverse, two L's crossed under a crown, Legend—*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum*. Reverse: "Colonies Françoises 1721 H." Sometimes the date is 1722. The piece tells its own story, being issued during the minority of Louis XV by the French Government for its Colonies. As Louisiana was one of these, it probably circulated there, and is accordingly classed among American Colonials.

Another considerably heavier copper, engrailed on the edge was issued by the same government in the year 1767. Obverse: Two flambeaux, crossed and tied together. Legend—*Colonies Françoises L. XV.* Reverse: Three fleur-de-lis under a crown, are encircled by two half-wreaths fastened by their stems. Legend—*Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum 1767.*

The majority of those now seen have had the three fleur-de-lis obliterated by the letters R F stamped upon them. This, it is believed, was done by order of the Republican Government after its establishment.

The well-known Virginia Half-Pennies seem to have been very plentiful. A number of different dies were used. A laureated bust of George the Third is surrounded, as on the English Halfpenny, with his title "Georgivs. III. Rex." The Reverse has an ornamental and crowned shield, emblazoned quarterly: 1, England empaling Scotland; 2, France; 3, Ireland; 4, the electoral dominions. Legend—*Virginia*. Date, 1773. One variety is so much larger than the others as sometimes to be called the penny, but it is not nearly large enough.

A similar devise, dated 1774, has been found in silver, and is known as the Virginia Shilling. It is possible that a coinage of Shillings for Virginia was intended at this time, of which the above was a pattern. However this may have been, the coin is of great rarity, probably less than half a dozen in all are known to coin collectors of the present day.

A very rare if not unique piece, whose history is not known, is called the "Non Dependens Status," from the Legend on the Obverse. This Legend surrounds a draped bust, facing right, the hair falling on the shoulder. Reverse: an Indian in a tunic of feathers, facing left, seated on a globe. In his right hand is a bunch of tobacco; his left rests upon a shield. Legend—*America*. Date, 1778. Judging by the copy that has been made of this piece, which is said to have been engraved only, it must be a fine design handsomely executed.

The Bar Cent is believed to have been made in England, in the year 1785, and sent over to New York for circulation in America. It has the monogram U. S. A. in large Roman letters. In one variety the S is over the other letters, and in another the S is over the U. and the A over the S. The Reverse has thirteen parallel bars. A good Bar Cent can be had for Three or Four Dollars. Other pieces made probably in this country, but not authorized, that were intended for the needs of the New York colonists, will now be described.

0.070N Sav



No. 15.—Obv. U S A in monogram. Milled border.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars. Milled border. Copper. Edge, plain; size 15½.

No. 16.—Obv. Monogram similar to last, but the letters exhibit slight differences in position; notably the tail of the S pauses abruptly at the base of the U, whereas in No. 15 it passes over upon the U.

Rev. Thirteen horizontal bars of a slightly different style from last. The borders are milled, but more unevenly than on the preceding piece, which is not esteemed so rare as this. Copper. Edge, plain; size 15½.

The "Bar Cent," as this singular token is usually called, is credited, upon the unreliable authority of the late Charles I. Bushnell, to one of the Wyons, at Birmingham, England. The device U S A was upon the old Continental buttons, which offered the model for this coin. The same authority assigns the piece to New York city, where he claims it first made its appearance in the month of November, 1785. The value of the Bar cent—if it ever had any—has been entirely destroyed by the large circulation of counterfeits, said to have been made by a die-sinker named Bolen, in Springfield, Mass. To this person is also ascribed a different type, bearing on the obverse a smaller monogram U S A. There are many well-informed numismatists who repudiate the Bar cent entirely as a colonial or early state issue, and regard it as a work of recent date. The writer, who for twenty-four years has been actively engaged in coin collecting, is free to confess that he never saw a Bar cent which he believed to be a genuine colonial. There are many who think differently, with whom we will not attempt to dispute. A Bar cent "guaranteed original" sold in the

McCoy sale, May 17—21, 1864, for \$5. In the Bushnell sale the two varieties (guaranteed, of course) brought; No. 15, \$11.50; No. 16, \$15.50. Another, having some of the original red color, of the No. 16 variety, sold for \$9; while a "trial piece" in lead of the same pattern, brought fifteen cents. Where did Mr. Bushnell, on whose authority these tokens gained countenance, get this trial piece in lead?

The Bar Cents

The following item taken from a New Jersey newspaper dated November 12, 1785, tends to show that the bar cents were not coined under the supervision of Robert Morris:

"A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New York. The novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U. S. A. as was usual on the soldiers buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a Mint into consideration and carry it into effect it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as variable as the coppers above described and hardly so plenty."

According to the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of 1778 the soldiers' buttons were made of a composition of lead and tin in proportions of about three to one.

*valuable
(in original
text)*

HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST UNITED STATES MINT

ITS PEOPLE AND ITS OPERATIONS

FRANK H. STEWART

1924

STANDARD CATALOG OF U.S. ALTERED & COUNTERFEIT COINS
1979
HANCOCK & SPANBAUER

COUNTERFEIT "BAR" CENT

The "Bar cent" is another copper coin in the colonial series of which very little is known. It is believed that they were the work of Thomas Wyon, coined around 1785 in Birmingham, England. Because of their light weight, and the unpopularity of the design, the pieces were not received with favor, thus they did not circulate extensively.



One side of the coin shows 13 parallel bars, while the other side has a monogram USA. The original, genuine pieces show the monogram's leg of the "A" as passing over the "S." The counterfeit dies used in striking counterfeits around 1862 by John Bolen show the "S" passing over the leg of the "A." Bolen's counterfeits were struck more sharply than were the originals.

Records indicate that the Bolen dies were sold to W. Elliot Woodward, who is reported to have struck 12 silver specimens. By 1882, counterfeits had been struck in silver, copper, nickel, brass, and tin . . . and nobody really knows how many counterfeits exist in each metal, struck on the Bolen dies. Cast counterfeits also exist.

Recent cast counterfeits of the "Bar cent" are being produced by the several manufacturers of those "advertising" pieces. Those "sales promotional" fakes range in weight from 88 grains to 175 grains. The original "Bar cent" weighs 85 grains.

WARNING! Because of the large number of assorted counterfeits on the market, and also due to the high price of the originals, any specimen offered for a lower-than-usual price, should be suspect. Don't buy any "Bar cent" without it being first checked by an expert!!

THE "RED BOOK"

1993

THE BAR "COPPER"

The Bar "Copper" is undated and of uncertain origin. It has thirteen parallel and unconnected bars on one side. On the other side is the large roman letter USA monogram. The design was supposedly copied from a Continental button.

The significance of the design is clearly defined by its extreme simplicity. The separate thirteen states (bars) unite into a single entity as symbolized by the interlocking letters (USA).

This coin is believed to have been issued at the same time as the Nova Constellatio coppers by Thomas Wyon at Birmingham, England, for America. It first circulated in New York during November, 1785.

On the less valuable struck copy made by J. A. Bolen c. 1862 the A passes under, instead of over, the S.



Undated (about 1785) Bar "Copper".....

V. Good
\$325.00

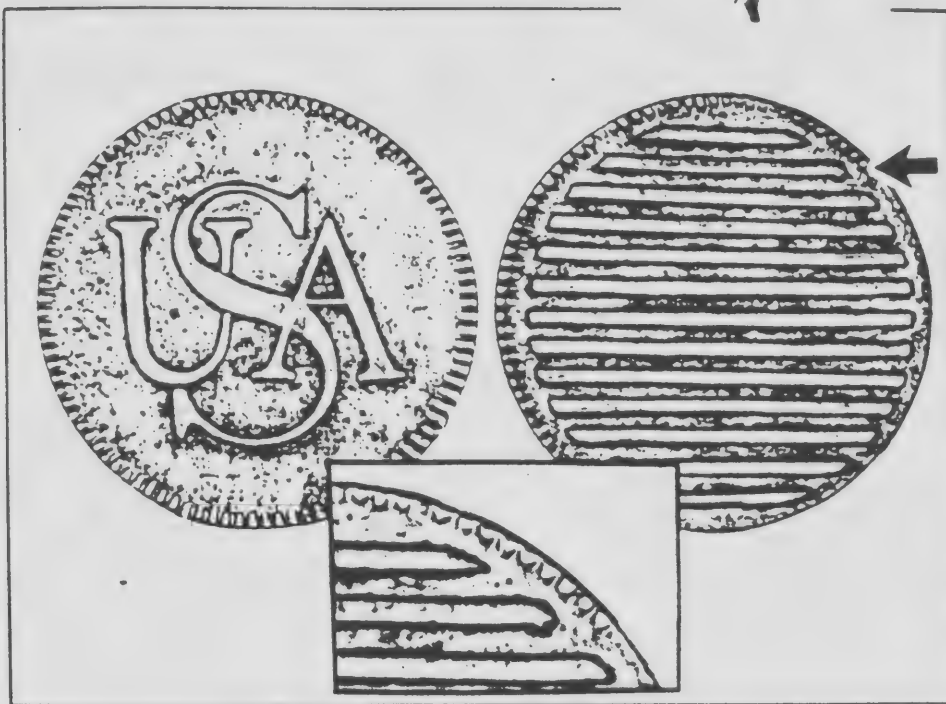
Fine
\$650.00

V. Fine
\$950.00

E. Fine
\$1,850

striking impressions

by Robert R. Van Ryzin



Bar copper

The origin of the Bar copper is uncertain. It was first placed in circulation in 1785 in New York and is believed to have been manufactured in Birmingham, England, at about the same time as the Nova Constellatio coppers. What is certain is that since it caught the eye of collectors, a number of die-struck copies and other forgeries have been created. One method of distinguishing genuine examples from die-struck copies is by taking a close look at the 13 bars on the coin's reverse. All genuine examples display a small spur from near the end of the second bar pointing toward the third bar. However, Walter Breen warns in his *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* that electrotype or cast copies may also bear this characteristic.

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STRUCK COPIES
OF
EARLY AMERICAN
COINS

BY
RICHARD D. KENNEY

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STRUCK COPIES OF EARLY AMERICAN COINS

By RICHARD D. KENNEY

The middle of the nineteenth century may be characterized as the period of the rapid adolescence of American numismatics. For then, the study and collecting interests burst upon the horizon with a feverish glory yet to be rivalled. Under the cloak of keen competition dynamic interest in numismatic Americana was maintained on an exceedingly high level. The logical result was a vitality in colonial coins, politicals, medals, and tokens—a vitality that in some measure would be highly desirable today.

When rare coins were unavailable, collectors were not averse to the practice of using copies to fill in the gaps in their cabinets. Copies, however, cover a multitude of sins. From the simple counterfeits designed to cheat the government, from electrotypes and casts made from fine genuine specimens, we come to the category under discussion copies or facsimiles struck from engraved dies. Electrotypes and casts, of course, may be detected by the initiate in a number of ways, e.g., the faint line around the edge of the piece, pitting and other defects in the case of a solid cast, and the very important evidence of the weight. These factors plus the "feel" are certain to establish proof of an electrotypes or cast. Struck copies, however, are dangerous, for despite the plaintive denials of their makers regarding motives, these pieces have long deceived the unwary and unenlightened. But, here too, careful examination will enable one to distinguish the copy from the genuine.

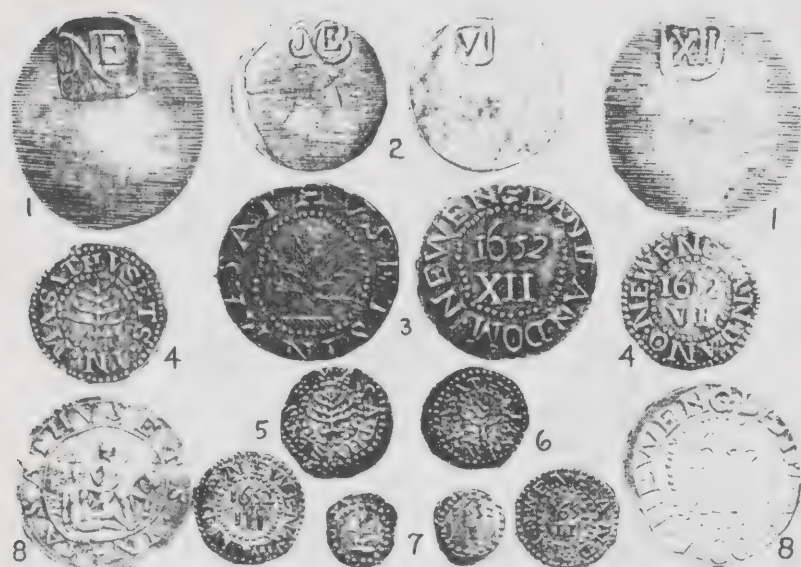
Strangely, however, a new factor has recently entered into the scene. Struck copies have acquired a status and can stand on their own; they are not shunned by the collector who is fond of interesting pieces as well as the student eager to possess these pieces for comparison purposes. A 'Bolen' or a 'Wyatt' is no longer mentioned with contempt, except perhaps, in the few instances where a question of fraud was dominant in a transaction. Where at one time they were deemed mere forgeries, they are today items of decided value. This, of course, is largely due to the relative scarcity of most of the copies. An analysis of last century's auction sales discloses the fact that copies were sold openly, undisguised, and furthermore were eagerly sought after—the very same pieces that at a much later date were upon occasion misrepresented as genuine.

In the listing that follows, many pieces have been deliberately omitted. The copies and fabrications of C. Wyllys Betts and the entire series of souvenir copies of Tom Elder are too numerous to mention here and are deserving of separate studies.

WYATT'S COPIES

Thomas Wyatt, as much as we can learn, lived in New York's Mercer Street in the 1840-1860 period. Aside from reproducing Massachusetts silver coins, he was an active numismatist as evidenced from the frequency of his mention in named sales catalogues. He was at one time associated with Professor Daniel E. Groux in making reproductions of rare U.S. medals.

Wyatt's copies are known in both silver and copper. According to a statement in the Morse sale, sold by Bangs, Merwin in 1860, only twelve sets were then known to have been struck in silver. The copper ones, it was believed, were made by Edwin Bishop who acquired Wyatt's dies. The famous Clay sale catalogue of 1871 is the first illustrated record of Wyatt's pieces. These may be detected, in the case of the New England



shilling and sixpence, by the use of horizontal lines which Wyatt placed in the dies as he copied the engravings from Felt's "An Historical Account of the Massachusetts Currency" published in 1839 which in turn was copied from Folke's English Coinage published in 1763. The pieces are similar to but cannot be directly attributed to given Crosby numbers. Attention is invited to the American Numismatic Society's Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 103 by Sydney P. Noe, where Wyatt's copies are more fully discussed on pp. 50-55.

1. New England shilling - copied from engraving.
2. New England sixpence - copied from engraving.
3. Oak Tree shilling - follows Crosby 1bD.
4. Pine Tree sixpence - Crosby 1A but no dots.
5. Pine Tree threepence - follows Crosby 2bB.
6. Oak Tree twopence - date of genuine is 1662.
7. Pine Tree penny - a complete fabrication. There is no genuine penny.
8. Good Samaritan shilling.

EDWIN BISHOP

Beyond the fact that his address was 9 Dutch Street, New York City, and that he was said to have acquired Wyatt's dies, nothing is known of Bishop. We know, on the basis of his circular letter, that he struck thirty sets in silver, bronze, and tin of the Washington, Crystal Palace Medal of 1853, Baker 361. W. Elliott Woodward, whose range of knowledge should be reliable proof, also claims for Bishop the following copies:



1. Washington 1793 Half Cent. A fabrication in copper. Baker 27; Bushnell 1254. According to Baker, only 2 specimens known, one of which is in the National Collection. The obverse of this piece is a shell and the reverse is from a genuine Half Cent. The two halves were skilfully joined by Bishop.
2. Good Samaritan Shilling from Wyatt's dies struck over an English gold guinea. This piece is a mule from the obverses of Wyatt's Good Samaritan and Oak Tree Shillings. "Mr. Edwin Bishop, late of New York, informed me many years ago that the dies for the Wyatt counterfeits having come into his possession he struck a few sets, regular in form; in Silver and Copper; that he then took an English guinea and, using the obverse dies of Wyatt's good samaritan and Pine tree shillings, he struck this coin; that he made no similar one in any metal whatever, but immediately destroyed the dies. Hence this die is strictly unique and must ever remain so, both as regards metal and impression. At the sale of Mr. Bishop's Collection, Dec. 17, 1863, it was purchased by Mr. Lighthody for \$42.50 which, considering its great rarity, and desirability was not an immoderate price."
Note following lot 4606, Woodward Sale, Nov. 18, 1878.
The piece was bought in by Woodward himself for five dollars as there was no apparent competition in the sale.
3. All of Wyatt's dies in copper. Early statements in sales catalogues claim that only two sets were made by Bishop. See Lot 1911 in Brooks, Colburn, Finotti, etc. Sale of April 1863 catalogued by Woodward.

ROBINSON'S COPIES

As observed from one of his store cards, Alfred S. Robinson (1836-1876) of Hartford, Conn. was a "banker, broker, notary public, dealer in stocks, bonds, notes, land warrants, uncurrent money, and all kinds of American and foreign specie." Another store card adds numismatist to his versatility in business. Robinson was an active collector as well as a coin dealer; the year 1861 reflecting two auction sales of his collections in addition to his own fixed-price lists. The accompanying table is reproduced from one of these price lists and records the number struck of the medalets and copies that he published.

The Non Vi Virtute, Rosa Americana, Brasher Doubloon, and New England token were engraved by Joseph Merriam of Boston, while George H. Lovett was responsible for the Non Dependens Status and the Washington piece. The last-named coins, not included in the table because they were struck in 1862-63, prove the most interesting. The Non Dependens Status, dated 1778, whose history of the original, it

TABLE

SHOWING the number struck and different metals of Coins, Medalets and Token
Published by ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

NAMES.	SILVER.	COPPER.	BRASS.	TIN.	PLATED.	NICKEL.	REMARKS.
George Clinton Medalet,	6	54					Dies Destroyed.
Copy of New York Gold Coin.		25	25				Dies Destroyed.
Copy of Rosa Americana.	10	45	45				Dies Destroyed.
Copy of N. E. Elephant.	3	15	15			15	Dies Destroyed.
Copy of Granby.	20	150	150	150	150	150	
Anthony Wayne Medalet,	5	50	50	50	50		
Robert Fulton Medalet,	5	50	50	50	50		
Fourth of July Token,	20	100	100	100	100		Dies Sold.
Fireman's Medial,	20	10 000	2 000	250	350	50	
Little Giant Token,	24					21	One Die Broken
Douglas and Fourth of July, mule.		100	100	100	100		Dies Sold.

any, was unknown even to Crosby, boasts two varieties issued in very small quantities, with and without the word copy below the bust and struck in silver and copper. The following comment was made by Lyman Low following Lot 25 in his sale of September 1918.

"This interesting piece entered the numismatic arena, quite in the same manner as its many companions, though not contemporary. It has strangely wandered incognito, through catalogues and collections, for upwards of 50 years, carrying a total absence of origin, issuer or publisher. Crosby in 1874, thought enough of it, to have an illustration made and inserted on page 306, of his work on Colonial Coins. His observation following the description "Origin and History Unknown", wrapped the subject in a wet blanket of double thickness, in which state of coma, it has too long remained . . ."

The Washington Cent of 1789 is a clear fabrication, no original being known. It bears the Baker number 14 and in their work on English tokens, Messrs. Dalton and Hamer curiously list it under Middlesex No. 42. It is known in silver, copper, and bronze

The Rosa Americana, of all the Robinson copies, bears describing in detail. The portrait of George II on the genuine is truer and lettering is smaller than on the copy. The rose on the genuine faces three-fourths right while the one on the copy is full-face. In addition, the leaves on the copy are elongated and more widely spaced than on the genuine.



1. Higley Copper B Robinson store card. 6 metals; Adams (Conn.) 7-11.
2. Clinton B Non Vi Virtute Vici. 6 struck in silver and 54 in copper.



COPY

ORIGINAL

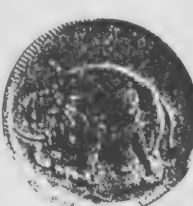
3. Brasher Doubloon. 25 each in copper and brass.



COPY

ORIGINAL

4. Rosa Americana 2 Pence 1733. 10 silver, 45 each in copper and brass. The copper copy weighs 14.53 grams while the genuine weighs 17.24 grams.



COPY

ORIGINAL

5. New England Token, 1694. 3 in silver and 15 each in copper, brass, and nickel.



6. Non Dependens Status 1778. A limited number struck in copper and silver. Haseltine, in the Randall sale of May 1877, claims for lot 717 that only 6 specimens were struck in silver.
7. Washington Cent 1789. An unknown amount struck in silver, copper, and bronze. Baker 14 and no genuine piece exists.

IDLER'S COPIES

William Idler, a Philadelphia coin dealer was located at 111 North Ninth Street beginning in 1858. This period, with its rapidly growing number of collectors, prompted Idler to publish and issue several copies in conjunction with his store cards. A fixed-price list issued by him in 1860 curiously calls his Washington Half Dollar a Cent, a singular error on the part of a dealer whose era was noted for serious study. The dies of the copies were engraved by Warner, probably John S. Warner of Philadelphia, the father of William H. and Charles K., the medalists and dealers of the late nineteenth century. Idler, who died in 1901, once possessed an 1804 dollar, one of which pedigreed specimens is named after him.



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. Washington Half Dollar. Baker 544, in silver, nickel, copper, brass, and tin. The word COPY that appears between the tail and UNITED is usually removed from the die as well as the cruder method of tooling the struck piece.
 - a) The uppermost star on the reverse of the genuine points between T and E, while on the copy it points at E.
 - b) The dot after America in the genuine is closer to the arrow feathers than on the copy.
 - c) The end of the 2 in the date of the genuine points down while on the copy it points up.
 - d) Genuine: silver 12.50-15.16 grams, copper 14.25-17.70 grams. Copy: silver 12.35-15.75 grams, copper 13.65 g.



COPY

ORIGINAL

2. Baltimore Penny. Adams (Pa.) 216-222. Struck in gold (2), silver, nickel (3), copper-nickel, copper, bronze, brass, and white metal. The one in copper weighs 5.12 grams and the most distinguishable feature of the copy is that the legend on the obverse ends in CT as opposed to just C on the genuine. Many copies have Idler's commercial information skilfully removed from the obverse. Copper-nickel 3.63; bronze 4.96; brass 4.60 grams.

IDLER MULES

HALF DOLLAR

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Obv. - Obv. of Half Dollar. Rev. - Idler's card. | Silver. Adams 210 |
| 2. Same | Copper. Adams 211 |
| 3. Same | Brass. Adams 212 |
| 4. Same | W.M. Adams (212a) |
| 5. Obv. - Rev. of Half Dollar. Rev. - Idler's card. | Silver. Adams 213 |
| 6. Same | Copper. Adams 214 |
| 7. Same | Brass. Adams 215 |
| 8. Same | W.M. Adams (215a) |

BALTIMORE PENNY

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Obv. - Obv. of Penny. Rev. - Idler's card. | Silver, reeded edge. Adams 223 |
| 2. Same | Copper, reeded edge. Adams 224 |
| 3. Same | Cop-Nic, reeded edge. Adams 225 |
| 4. Same | Cop-Nic, plain edge. Adams 226 |
| 5. Same | Brass, plain edge. Adams 227 |
| 6. Same | Brass, reeded edge. Adams 228 |

BOLEN'S COPIES

John Adams Bolen (1826-1907) of Springfield, Mass. was the most widely known and most prolific engraver of struck copies. Prominent and respected among numismatists of his day, his die-sinking of medals and coin-copies was superb. In his own descriptive catalogue of his works, Bolen expressed regret at having made the copies "as I have been informed that they have been worn or rubbed and made to look old, then sold as genuine. I spent a great deal of time on them; on one I worked from a genuine coin, on the others from very fine electrotypes. They are all quite scarce now. They were not a financial success to me . . ." Moreover, Bolen was a highly regarded member of the Springfield Antiquarian Society and a corresponding member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, factors which certainly placed him in a completely honorable status.



COPY

ORIGINAL

1. BAR CENT. 65 struck in copper in 1862 and the dies sold to W. Elliot Woodward who struck twelve pieces in silver. The Bushnell Sale of 1882 (lots 1162-64) discloses additional strikings in nickel, brass, and tin, but since Woodward in his circular (reproduced here) makes no mention of which of the three Lovetts was commissioned to strike the silver pieces, we shall probably never know who was responsible for the other metals. Bolen's copy has the S passing over, instead of under, the A. Bolen no.2; Johnson no.2.

Copper 5.25-5.30 grams, Silver 5.50 grams; Genuine Copper 5.65 grams.



COPY

ORIGINAL

2. CONFEDERATIO CENT, Large stars. 2 struck in silver and 40 in copper, in 1863 and the dies destroyed by Bolen. According to the Woodward sale of April 1866, a unique striking is known in brass but this may be a trial piece inadvertently omitted in Bolen's listing. The following points of comparison may be used for identification:

- a) The tops of ME in Americana are joined on the genuine.
- b) The lower portion of the S in Tyrannis is just about closed up on the genuine while it is quite open on the copy.
- c) Bolen placed a dot in the Y of Tyrannis as a secret mark.
- d) The point of the star below the second E on the reverse is directed to a small ray on the Bolen; on the genuine, it points to a large ray.
- e) The star under N points to a large ray on the Bolen; on the genuine, it points to a small ray.

Copper 9.45-9.50 grams, silver 9.70-10.65 grams; Genuine copper 7.50-7.60 grams. Bolen no.7; Johnson no.7.



COPY

ORIGINAL

3. CONFEDERATIO CENT, Small stars. The same general information and statistics as apply to the preceding — including a unique striking in brass which weighs 8.60 grams. Bolen no.8; Johnson no.8.



COPY

ORIGINAL

4. HIGLEY COPPER. 2 struck in silver and 40 copper in 1864 after which the dies were sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards. It is not known how many Edwards had struck although pieces are known in nickel and brass.

- a) Bolen's copy has six dots on each crown band of the reverse, while the genuine has only five.
- b) The copy has a complete circle around the deer while the genuine has not.
- c) Bolen's secret mark, a dot, may be seen in the C of Pence.

Copper 9.50-9.70 grams, Silver 8.00-10.65 grams; Genuine Copper 7.90-11.02 grams. Bolen no.10; Johnson no.11.



COPY

ORIGINAL

5. CAROLINA TOKEN. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 after which the dies were rendered useless and deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society. One of the silver copies is known to have been struck over an 1807 Half Dollar and is so recorded in lot 1441 of the sale conducted by the Chapman Brothers in June 1885.

Copper 10.65 grams, Silver 6.55 grams; Genuine Copper 8.42-10.49 grams. Bolen no.33; Johnson no.36.



6. CAROLINA TOKEN, 2 Elephants. 10 struck in copper in 1869 and the dies deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society after having been rendered useless. Of this piece, Bolen says: "The reverse of No.34 was cut first, but was not correct. I then cut another and after striking the pieces for No.33 I struck two in copper, from the two obverse dies. I then annealed the incorrect die and lettered it "Only ten struck" and then struck the 10, making 12 with elephant on both sides."
Bolen no.34; Johnson no.37.



COPY

ORIGINAL

7. N.Y. LIBERNATUS EAGLE. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 and the dies deposited with the B.N.S. after cancellation.

- The star projects under the extremity of the Indian's right foot on the copy, while it does not extend that far on the genuine.
- Bolen has the ground line touching the Indian's right foot.
- There are nine feathers in the headdress of the copy; the genuine has only seven.

Copper 10.50 grams, brass 9.55 grams; Genuine Copper 8.23-9.91 grams.

Bolen no.36; Johnson no.39.



COPY

ORIGINAL

8. CLINTON CENT. 2 silver, 40 copper, and 5 brass struck in 1869 and the dies deposited with B.N.S. after cancellation. An intimate study of the Clinton Cent may be found in the C.C.J. issue of Sept.-Oct. 1950.

- Bolen placed the tip of the first E of Excelsior to the right of the left foot whereas the genuine has the E directly below the foot.
- The copy has the outer oval on the reverse coinciding with the top ground line; the genuine has two complete ovals, the outer one breaking the top ground line.
- The copy produces a perfect alignment of the side of the second G in George, the bottom of the ear, and the lowest point of the star that follows Clinton; the star on the genuine is high and cannot be aligned with the ear or the G.
- There is a dot in the O of George placed there as a secret mark by Bolen.

Copper 10.00-10.65 grams; Genuine Copper ditto. Bolen 37; Johnson 40. Silver copy was struck over an 1822 Quarter by Bolen.

- MULE of Reverse 2 with Reverse 3. Bolen Mule No.1. One struck in brass.
- MULE of Obverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.11. 2 Silver, 40 Copper, 5 brass.
- MULE of Reverse 7 with Reverse 8. Bolen Mule No.12. 5 struck in copper.
- MULE of Obverse 8 with Reverse 7. Bolen Mule No.13. 5 struck in copper.
- MULE of Obverse 8 with Obverse 7. Bolen Mule No.14. 5 struck in copper.
- MULE of Reverse 2 with Obverse 4. Unlisted by Bolen and probably struck by Edwards. The dies are obviously defaced and partially restored.

Other mules also exist combined with Bolen's Store Cards and unlisted both by Bolen and Johnson.

EDWARD'S COPIES

Very little is known of Dr. Frank Smith Edwards of New York. His name appears regularly amongst the buyers in the sales catalogues of the 1860's a fact which unquestionably placed him in the ranks of serious collectors of the day. His own collection was catalogued by Edward Cogan and sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co. in October 1865, shortly after his death. None of his copies, incidentally, appeared in the sale. The authority for his responsibility in striking and/or issuing copies rests with W. Elliot Woodward and Ed Frossard in the case of the Half Cent, and with Edward Cogan for the Immune Columbia which is illustrated by Crosby on Plate X.



COPY

ORIGINAL

- HALF CENT 1796. 12 pieces struck; 4.85 grams; genuine 5.05 grams. Bushnell 2768. In the Francis S. Hoffman collection sold in New York during a four-day sale in April 1866, Woodward has this to say about lot 944: "One of the Edwards counterfeits; as fine as when it fell from the die; this piece is found in no cabinet in the country; the dies were destroyed since the death of Dr. Edwards, together with all the pieces struck from them, with the exception of twelve purchased from him, his statement being that they were bought in

London. It now appears that the dies were made to order in New York City." The piece in this sale, incidentally, was purchased by Crosby for \$5.50.

2. IMMUNE COLUMBIA/NOVA CONSTELLATIO

- The reverse of Edwards' die has the lowest star pointing directly between V and A of NOVA, whereas the star of the genuine tends to point toward V.
- The space between the C of COLUMBIA and the head is wider on the genuine than on the copy.
- There is no ground line visible on Crosby's illustration of Edwards' copy.

Note: The writer has been unable to procure a specimen of the Edwards copy for illustration and weight.

DICKESON COPIES

Prof. Montroville Wilson Dickeson (1813-1882) was best known for his American Numismatic Manual published in Philadelphia in 1859. Although a doctor of medicine, most of his years were spent in the study of antiquities and archaeology.



COPY

ORIGINAL

- SOMMER ISLANDS SHILLING.** Copper-Nickel, copper, brass, white-metal. This piece comes muled with various store cards and medals. Although Crosby called this a Robinson piece and others attributed it to Idler, it remained for Woodward to give Dickeson credit for issuing this copy. It was struck, probably in Philadelphia, in the 1850's.



COPY

ORIGINAL

- CONTINENTAL DOLLAR 1776.** Copper, tin, and according to Haseltine, also 50 specimens in silver. Struck as a souvenir for the Centennial of 1876, this piece, like the preceding, cannot deceive. Years later, in the twentieth century, Thomas L. Elder acquired the dies.

SOMMER ISLANDS MULES

- Obv. Washington (Baker 615). Rev. — Hog. Copper. Adams 161
- Same Hog. W.M. Adams (161a)
- Same Ship. Copper. Adams 159
- Same Ship. W.M. Adams 160
- Obv. — Evans & Watson, Phila. Rev. — Ship. Copper. Adams 147
- Same Ship. Brass. Adams 148
- Same Ship. W.M. Adams 149
- Same Ship. Cop-Nic. Adams 150
- Same Hog. Copper. Adams 151
- Same Hog. Brass. Adams 152
- Same Hog. W.M. Adams 153
- Same Hop. Cop-Nic. Adams 154



WUESTHOFF

Located at 113 Canal Street, A. Wuesthoff was a New York City coin dealer in the 1880's. His only issue was a fabrication of a Sommer Islands 20 Shilling piece struck in gold, silver, bronze, and brass. It is not known how many of each were struck nor do we know the engraver of the dies. The bronze specimen weighs 12.62 grams while the one in brass weighs exactly 11 grams. Silver 14.95, Gold 7.13 grams — 20 carats.



THE KETTLE COPIES

The copper-gilt or brass imitations of United States Half and Quarter Eagles of 1803 are merely gaming counters. They were made by the Birmingham firm of Kettle & Sons in the early part of the nineteenth century and the name Kettle is discernable to the right of the date. Attempts were made to attribute pattern qualities to these pieces at various times by unknowing parties. The Quarter Eagle is also known in silver and was catalogued in the Chubbuck sale of 1873 where it was called a "Kettle dime."



THE GRANT COPY

Horace M. Grant, a dealer who operated Grant's Hobby Shop at 109 Empire Street, Providence, Rhode Island, had copies of the Rhode Island token made in 1936. These were struck by the Robbins Company of Attleboro, Mass. in both bronze and silver, the latter metal in a very limited number. To avoid confusion, despite the obvious medallion character of the copy, Mr. Grant had his initials H.M.G. placed on the crest of the wave below the Howe battleship.



THE SMITH COUNTERFEITS

"Smith of Ann Street" seems to be a byword among collectors of large cents yet this engraver is shrouded in a mantle of obscurity. His counterfeits are nothing more than genuine cents which were rather tastefully tooled and improved upon. Although his 1793 Cents are the most common, it does not seem improbable that he also improved or otherwise altered other dates, e.g., 1799 and 1804.

From the Jencks and Paine Sale sold by Woodward in December 1866, we hear the first mention of Smith pieces under lot 303: "1793 Unique variety; obv. head with flowing hair; rev. wreath, stars and stripes on the edge. One of Mr. Smith's make, and a more artistic and Beautiful coin than was ever issued by the U.S. Mint."



MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Thomas L. Elder souvenir copies.

The late Tom Elder 1877-1948 was a prolific issuer of medals and tokens relating to historical events. As a New York coin dealer he had at one time acquired the dies of the Dickeson Continental Dollar copy and proceeded to restrike and mule a number of pieces from these dies. Some of these are now illustrated.



2. The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary.

In 1930, various municipalities in Massachusetts celebrated the great event by issuing souvenir copies of the Pine Tree Shilling. These were fully described by Shepard Pond in the Numismatist of 1931.

Struck by the Whitehead and Hoag Company:

- 1) BILLERICA. White metal, 2500 pieces. Pond no. 14.
- 2) JOHN HULL. White metal with oxidized silver finish, 20,000 pieces. Pond no. 15.
- 3) WORCESTER. Composition with nickel finish, 22,000 pieces. Pond no. 26.



Struck by the Robbins Company:

- 1) BOSTON TERCENTENARY COMMITTEE. White metal, 2000 pieces. Pond no.27.
- 2) GOV. WINTHROP/CHIEF CHICKATABOT. White metal, silver finish, 10,000 pieces. Pond no.28.
- 3) BOSTON COMMON TERCENTENARY 1935. Composition, silver finish. This piece, though struck five years later, is inserted here to maintain the sequence.



3. The International Sterling Company. Replica of a Pine Tree Shilling.



4. The Elder copy of Pine Tree Shilling.

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1882.

Bolen's Medals, Cards, and Fac-similes.

1. Base Ball Medal.
2. Fac-simile U. S. Bar Cent.
3. Arsenal Medal. A. Arsenal with sun.
4. Arsenal Medal. B. Without sun.
5. Bolen's Card. A. 1862. Boy on eagle.
6. Washington Medal. A. "Avoid the extremes," etc.
7. Fac-simile Confederatio Cent. A. Large stars.
8. Fac-simile Confederatio Cent. B. Small stars.
9. Bolen's Card. B. 1864. Liberty cap.
10. Bolen's Card. C. 1864. Liberty cap and sunburst.
11. Fac-simile Higley, or Granby, Cent.
12. Washington Medal. B. Washington's Letter to Hamilton.
13. Bolen's Card. D. 1864. "Stamp cutter," &c.
14. Washington Medal. C. "He lived for his country."
15. Washington Medal. D. "The father of our country."
16. Washington Medal. E. "Copper from wreck of Congress," &c.
17. Ordnance Department Medal, or Tag.
18. Soldiers' Fair Medal.
19. Bolen's Card. E. 1865.
20. Bolen's Card. F. 1865. Reversed legend.
21. Bolen's Card. G. 1865. "Die Sinker," &c.
22. Lincoln Medal. A. "With malice toward none," &c.
23. Moore Bros.' Card.
24. Massachusetts Token. Eagle on shield, 1866.
25. Springfield Token. "Springfield Antiquarians."
26. Bolen's Card. H. 1867.

27. Washington Medal. F. "1st President," &c.
28. Jefferson Medal. "3rd President," &c.
29. Jackson Medal. "7th President," &c.
30. Lincoln Medal. B. "16th President," &c.
31. Webster Medal.
32. Bolen's "Libertas Americana" Card. I.
33. Bolen's Card. J. 1867. "Bolen" under bust.
34. Lincoln Medal. C. "Copper taken from Merrimac," &c.
35. Grant Medal.
36. Fac-simile Carolina Elephant Cent.
37. Double Carolina Elephant.
38. Bolen's Card. K. 1869.
39. Fac-simile New York Cent. "Neo Eboracus."
40. Fac-simile George Clinton Cent.
41. Copper Plate. Impressions of four fac-similes.
42. Masonic Temple Medal.
43. Fort Pynchon Medal.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

1. Base Ball Medal. 20.

Obv.—Boy in act of batting ball. Leg.—at top,—“Pioneer Base Ball Club.” 13 stars below. “J. A. Bolen.”

Rev.—Clubs and balls. Leg.—“Organized April 30, 1858. Play-ground on Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass.”

Dies cut in 1861 for Chas. E. Vinton, who still retains them.
75 copper, 125 w. m.

2. Fac-simile U. S. Bar Cent. 16.

Obv.—“U. S. A.” in monogram.

Rev.—13 bars.

Dies cut in 1862, and sold to W. E. Woodward, who destroyed them after striking 12 in silver.
65 copper.

3. Arsenal Medal. A. 18.

Obv.—Arsenal building, with sun above to left. Leg.—below,—“U. S. Arsenal.” “J. A. Bolen.”

Rev.—Leg.—“U. S. Armory. Established by Act of Congress in April, 1794. Springfield, Mass.”

Dies cut in 1862, and sold to Geo. B. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5 copper.*

NOTE.—The obverse die was rejected as incorrect, and replaced by obverse of No. 4. The “sun above arsenal” was an interpolation after the error in the die was discovered.

* I can only give the number struck by Mr. Bolen. All efforts to learn anything regarding the issues of later owners of dies have been in vain; but I believe that restrikes of his pieces are very few, while mules other than his are common. I would be glad to receive any information further than I possess.

4. Arsenal Medal. B. 18.

OBV.—Similar to No. 3, but without sun, and legend in larger letters.

REV.—Same as No. 3.

Cut in 1862, and sold to Geo. B. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2 silver, 75 copper, 75 brass.

5. Bolen's Card. A. 18.

OBV.—Boy on eagle. 13 stars in a dotted border. Leg.—“Young America, 1862.”

REV.—Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, Die-sinker and Medalist, Springfield, Mass.”

Cut in 1862. Sold to Geo. B. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.

75 copper, 75 brass.

6. Washington Medal. A. 18.

OBV.—Head of Washington to left. Leg.—“George Washington.” “J. A. Bolen.”

REV.—Oak wreath. Leg.—“Avoid the extremes of party spirit.” Very thick planchet.

Cut in 1862. Dies destroyed.

6 silver, 75 oreide.

7. Fac-simile of Confederatio Cent. A. 18.

OBV.—Indian standing by altar, holding bow and arrows, and with his right foot resting on a crown. Leg.—“Inimica tyrannis Americana.”

REV.—13 stars in sunburst. Leg.—“Confederatio, 1785.”

Cut in 1863. Dies destroyed.

2 silver, 40 copper.

NOTE.—One copy in silver was sold to W. E. Woodward; the other to the late James Parker, of Springfield, Mass.

8. Fac-simile of Confederatio Cent. B. 18.

Similar to No. 7, but with smaller stars and rays on reverse.

Cut in 1863. Dies destroyed.

2 silver, 40 copper.

9. Bolen's Card. B. 18.

OBV.—Head of Bolen to left. Star each side. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1864.”

REV.—Liberty cap. Leg.—“United States of America. Liberty.”

Cut in 1864.

3 lead.

10. Bolen's Card. C. 18.

Same as No. 9, but with sunburst surrounding liberty cap on reverse.

Cut in 1864, and destroyed. All obtainable copies were recalled and destroyed.

25 oreide.

11. Fac-simile of Higley, or Granby, Cent. 18.

OBV.—Stag facing left. Hand below. Leg.—“The valve of three pence.”

REV.—Three hammers crowned. Leg.—“Connecticut, 1737.” Star below at left of date.

Cut in 1864. Defaced and sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards of New York.

2 silver, 40 copper.

NOTE.—The dies must have been restored, for I have seen this piece in nickel.

12. Washington Medal. B. 37.

OBV.—Bust of Washington to left. Leg.—“George Washington.” “J. A. Bolen.”

REV.—Leg.—“I hope that liberal allowance will be made for the political opinions of each other; without these I do not see how the reins of government are to be managed, or how the union of the States can be much longer preserved.”

“Washington's Letter to Hamilton.”

Dies cut in 1864, and sold to Dr. F. S. Edwards of New York. (Now useless).

5 silver, 10 copper, 14 w. m. (By Dr. Edwards.)

23. Moore Bros' Card. 18.

Obv.—Leg.—“Moore Brothers, Photographic Artists, opposite Court Square, Springfield, Mass.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Photographs made and finished in any desired style or size.”

Cut in 1865, for Moore Brothers.

5 copper, 1 brass, 400 w. m.

24. Massachusetts Token. 18.

Obv.—Eagle on shield. Leg.—“Massachusetts, 1866.”

Rev.—Wreath and seven stars. Leg.—“Lexington, April 19, 1775. Baltimore, April 19, 1861.”

Cut in 1866. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 1 brass, 1 w. m.

25. Springfield Token. 18.

Obv.—Same as No. 24.

Rev.—Leg.—“Springfield Antiquarians: James Parker, Wm. H. Bowdoin, C. B. Newell, J. A. Bolen, J. Whitcomb, D. K. Lee, Wm. Clogston.”

Cut in 1866. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 1 brass, 1 w. m.

26. Bolen's Card. II. 18.

Obv.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1867.”

Rev.—Same as No. 21.

Cut in 1867.

14 copper, 1 brass, 1 w. m.

27. Washington Medal. F. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Washington to right. Leg.—“Washington.”

Rev.—Leg.—“George Washington, 1st President U. S. The Union is the main prop of our liberty.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 16 copper, 1 brass, 3 w. m.

28. Jefferson Medal. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Jefferson to right. Leg.—“Jefferson.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Thomas Jefferson, 3rd President U. S. Equal and exact justice to all men.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

29. Jackson Medal. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Jackson to right. Leg.—“Jackson.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Andrew Jackson, 7th President U. S. The stern old soldier, a foe to traitors.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

30. Lincoln Medal. B. 16. Presidential Series.

Obv.—Head of Lincoln to right. Leg.—“Lincoln.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Abraham Lincoln, 16th President U. S. Emancipation the great event of the 19th century.”

Cut in 1867. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

31. Webster Medal. 16.

Obv.—Head of Webster to right. Leg.—“Webster.”

Rev.—Leg.—“Daniel Webster, the able defender of the Constitution.”

Cut in 1867, and sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass.

32. Bolen's "Libertas Americana" Card. I. 16.

Obv.—Fac-simile of Libertas Americana obverse. Head to left, with flowing hair, and liberty cap over right shoulder. Leg.—“Libertas Americana. 4 Juil, 1776,” in exergue.

“Bolen” under bust.

Rev.—Obverse of No. 26.

Obverse die cut in 1867, and sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

1 silver, 16 copper, 1 brass, 3 w. m.

33. Bolen's Card. J. 16.

OBV.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1867.” “Bolen” under bust.

REV.—Same as No. 21.

Cut in 1867, and obverse die destroyed.

1 silver, 15 copper, 15 brass, 15 w. m.

NOTE.—This is the *only* Bolen Card with his name under the bust, or elsewhere, save in the legend. The 1865 card (No. 21) and other pieces later have a small B on reverse.

34. Lincoln Medal. C. 16.

OBV.—Same as No. 30.

REV.—Leg.—“A piece of copper taken from the wreck of the Rebel ram Merrimac, in 1862, by J. F. Pratt, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A. Only ten struck.”

Reverse die cut in 1868, and destroyed.

10 copper.

35. Grant Medal. 16. Presidential Series.

OBV.—Head of Grant to right. Leg.—“Grant.” “Bolen.”

REV.—Leg.—“Gen. U. S. Grant, our next President. May he in wisdom rule the country he has saved.”

Cut in 1868. Sold in 1872 to J. W. Kline, Philadelphia.

2 silver, 14 copper, 14 brass, 1 w. m.

36. Fac-simile Carolina Elephant Cent. 17.

OBV.—Elephant to left.

REV.—Leg.—“God preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors. 1694.”

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.

37. Double Carolina Elephant. 17.

OBV.—Same as No. 36.

REV.—Elephant to left. Leg.—“Only ten struck.”

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

10 copper.

“The reverse of No. 37 was originally cut for the obverse of No. 36; but as it was not correct, I cut another. After striking the 47 pieces of No. 36, I struck two mules in copper from the two obverse dies, and then annealed incorrect die, lettered it “Only ten struck,” and struck the ten copies of No. 37; making twelve in all with the elephant on both sides.”—*J. A. Bolen.*

38. Bolen's Card. K. 16.

OBV.—Head of Bolen to left. Leg.—“J. A. Bolen, 1869.” Similar to No. 33, but with different knurl.

REV.—Same as No. 21.

Cut in 1869.

1 silver, 28 copper, 20 brass, 50 w. m.

NOTE.—This is Bolen's last card, and bears the most correct likeness.

39. Fac-simile N. Y. Cent. 17.

OBV.—Indian with bow in left hand and tomahawk in right. Leg.—“Libernatus libertatem defendo.” Star below.

REV.—Eagle on hemisphere. Leg.—“Neo Eboracus. 1787. Excelsior.”

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.

40. Fac-simile George Clinton Cent. 17.

OBV.—Head of Clinton to right. Leg.—“George * Clinton * ”

REV.—Arms of the State of New York, with the legend, “Excelsior. 1787” beneath.

Cut in 1869. Canceled.

2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.

41. Copper Plate, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, with four impressions from fac-simile dies on each side, viz: One of No. 39, two of No. 40, and one mule.

Inscribed "J. A. Bolen, 1869. Only two struck."

2 copper.

NOTE 1.—Mr. Bolen retains one of these; the other was owned by the late James Parker, of Springfield.

NOTE 2.—After these were struck, the dies of numbers 36, 37, 39 and 40 were canceled, and presented to the Numismatic Society, of Boston.

42. Masonic Medal. 18.

Obv.—Front of Masonic Temple. Leg.—"Masonic Temple." "Bolen."

Rev.—Large six-pointed open star, or double triangle, square and compasses enclosing G, and two swords crossed. Leg.—"Dedicated June 24, 1874, Springfield, Mass."

Cut in 1874, for G. D. Rollins. Struck by Lovett. Obverse die broken, and both now owned by Mr. Rollins.

5 silver, 5 copper, 5 brass, 100 w. m.

43. Fort Pyncheon Medal. 16.

Obv.—Old Pyncheon House, or Fort Pyncheon. "Bolen."

Rev.—Leg.—in seven lines.—"The Pyncheon House, Springfield, Mass., called the Old Fort. Built by John Pyncheon, in 1660. Taken down in 1831."

Cut in 1881.

Bolen's Mules.

	Obverse.	Reverse.	
I.	Rev. of 7.	Rev. 8.	2 copper.
II.	Obv. of 32.	" 21.	2 silver.
III.	" " "	Obv. 22.	5 copper.
IV.	" " "	" 27.	" "
V.	" " "	" 28.	" "
VI.	" " "	" 29.	" "
VII.	" " "	" 30.	" "
VIII.	" " 22.	" 30.	" "
IX.	" " 27.	" 28.	" "
X.	" " "	" 30.	" "
XI.	" " 36.	" 37.	2 "
XII.	" " 39.	Rev. 40.	2 silver, 40 copper, 5 brass.
XIII.	Rev. " 39.	" "	5 copper.
XIV.	Obv. " 40.	" 39.	" "
XV.	" " "	Obv. " "	" "

On Tuesday, February 2, 1993 at 8:10 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Eighteen members and two guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the January, 1993 meeting. The minutes had to be amended to read that seventy-nine copies of the Brewery Tokens Journal were sold and that a total of eighty copies were printed. The amended minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of Three Thousand Four Hundred Eighty-Five Dollars and Eighty-Three Cents (\$3,485.83) for the month of January, 1993. Treasurer Colburn related that of this amount Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) was in the life membership fund and Two Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty-Five Dollars and Eighty-Three Cents (\$2,885.83) was in the general fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Porter stated that two more Brewery Token Journals were sold. One more Brewery Token was discovered, so that there are now eight amendments to be made to the original journal. In a similar vein, Richard Gaetano stated that one more item was added to the encased coin journal.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren stated there was nothing new to report on the history of WPNS.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership Chairman, Lawrence Dziubek reported that a potential new member, E. Tomlinson Fort would be voted on at the March, 1993 meeting of WPNS.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters from candidates running for election in the next American Numismatic Association election were received from David Ganz, running for the Presidency, and Helen Carmody and John Eshbach running for seats on the ANA Board of Governors. A motion was made by Charles Erb and seconded by John Eshbach that the only candidate that WPNS would endorse would be John Eshbach. The motion was unanimously passed.

A packet of fliers was received from Chicago Numismatic Collectors requesting donations to start a numismatic museum in Chicago. Another piece of correspondence was received from a dealer who enclosed a list of Pennsylvania National Currency.

OLD BUSINESS

President Porter reported on the upcoming P A N show to be held in the David L. Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh. President Porter is in charge of distributing dealer applications and fliers for the show. He suggested that any WPNS members that were attending future Coin Shows (i.e. Chambersburg, Indiana, and State College) should take the dealer applications with them to distribute at the various shows. President Porter stated that the Bourse Chairman for the PAN Convention Show was John Paul Sarosi, a national dealer from Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

E. Tomlinson Fort reported on a Medieval Conference to be held in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

NEW BUSINESS

There was no new business to report at this time.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was presented by Mr. Richard Crosby. Richard's topic was entitled "Lincoln Campaign and Selection of Medals". Everyone who knows Richard, knows that he has one of the largest collections of Lincoln collectibles and memorabilia in the Pittsburgh area.

Richard first discussed the Presidential Campaign of 1860. This was Lincoln's first campaign for the Presidency. Richard pointed out that the campaign items for this election were more numerous than all the previous Presidential campaigns combined. This was the first campaign where photographs were taken and used in tin-type and degueratype medals.

Richard displayed a series of thirty-five pieces from his collection. The pieces were composed of white metal, copper and brass. The pieces depicted Honest Abe on the obverse and reverse with words stating Rail Splitter, Honest Abe of the West, Free Speech, Free Homes, and Free Territory. Other reverse designs included the American flag, split rails, and the American eagle.

Many of Richard's medals were made with holes and pins so that they could be worn and displayed. Some pieces also included pictures of Lincoln's Vice Presidential running mate, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

Richard pointed out that the Lincoln campaign attempted to ignore the volatile issue of sectional separation by emphasizing the personal and symbolic elements that were displayed on the campaign medals of 1860. Not since 1840 had a symbol played such a central role in a presidential election as the split rail of the campaign of 1860. All in all, this symbolism, more over the entire campaign, was a feat worthy of Lincoln's illustrious contemporary, P. T. Barnum.

EXHIBITS

After the program, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that they brought to the meeting. The exhibits included books on Medieval Coins, Athenian Coins, Byzantine Seals, auction catalogues and a Five Hundred Dollar book by Sutherland, entitled "Numismatic History of New Zealand" that was published in 1941. Other collectibles that were exhibited were autographs; a Five Dollar (\$5.00) large, national note from the town of Cherry Tree; a General Forbes medal; checks dated 1896; an autographed letter signed by Gilroy Roberts regarding the striking of a Franklin

Half Dollar with a 1964 date; a stationery camera that could be used to take instant photographs of coins and other collectibles; a coin scale; a series of foreign coins featuring Swedish, Latvian, Russian and Ancient Indian; Mexican hacienda pieces; 2" by 2" coin pouches; an ash tray with an elephant design; and a dog teeth necklace from New Guinea that came from the former Howard Gibbs collection.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 9:40 P.M. by Wayne Homren and seconded by John Burns.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: March 2, 1993

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices,
5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The February meeting of WPNS was attended by eighteen members and two guests.

The program for the March 2, 1993 meeting will be presented by WPNS Treasurer, Harry Colburn. The topic will be "The Bar Copper".

During our business meeting, a potential new member, Mr. E. Tomlinson Fort, will be voted on by secret ballot for membership into the organization.

During the month of March, the following coin shows will be held:

- March 7 Clearfield, Central Pennsylvania
Coin Club Annual Spring Show
Best Western Hotel
Exit 19 I-80
- March 13-14 Indiana, 35th Annual Spring Coin Club Show
Best Western University Inn
1545 Wayne Avenue
Route 119 South
Indiana, PA
- March 27-28 Chambersburg, The Friendly Coin Club
33rd Annual Show
Holiday Inn
Exit 5 I-81

We'll see you on Tuesday, March 2, 1993. Bring a friend! Bring an exhibit! Be there!

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: FEBRUARY 2, 1993

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. DON CARLUCCI	1. <i>Bob Eland</i>	AUTOGRAPH MAGAZINE
2. John H. Burns	2.	
3. <i>Edward A. Rivard</i>	3.	
4. <i>Jerry Porter</i>	4.	ANCIENT ELEPHANTS HACIENDA TOKENS
5. <i>Richard J. Gredy</i>	5.	1860 Lincoln Campaign ^{tokens}
6. <i>Harry Colburn</i>	6.	
7. <i>Ellen Kinnick</i>	7.	
8. <i>Charles N. Ely</i>	8.	
9. <i>Samuel M. Harlock</i>	9.	HOWARD GIBBS + ODD + CURIOUS MONEY
10. <i>Neil Connor</i>	10.	
11. <i>Bob D. Higgins</i>	11.	
12. <i>Gary Epich</i>	12.	
13. <i>Mike Wenzel</i>	13.	
14. <i>Jim Brown</i>	14.	
15. <i>Sam the clerk</i>	15.	
16. <i>Ted Shift</i>	16.	CAMERA + SCALE
17. <i>Wayne K. Homer</i>	17.	AUTOGRAPHED LETTER FROM GILROY ROBERTS
18. <i>Max Gaetano</i>	18.	FORBES MEDAL
19.	19.	
20.	20.	
21.	21.	
22.	22.	
23.	23.	
24.	24.	
25.	25.	
26.	26.	
27.	27.	
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29.	29.	
30.	30.	

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

FEBRUARY 2ND 1993

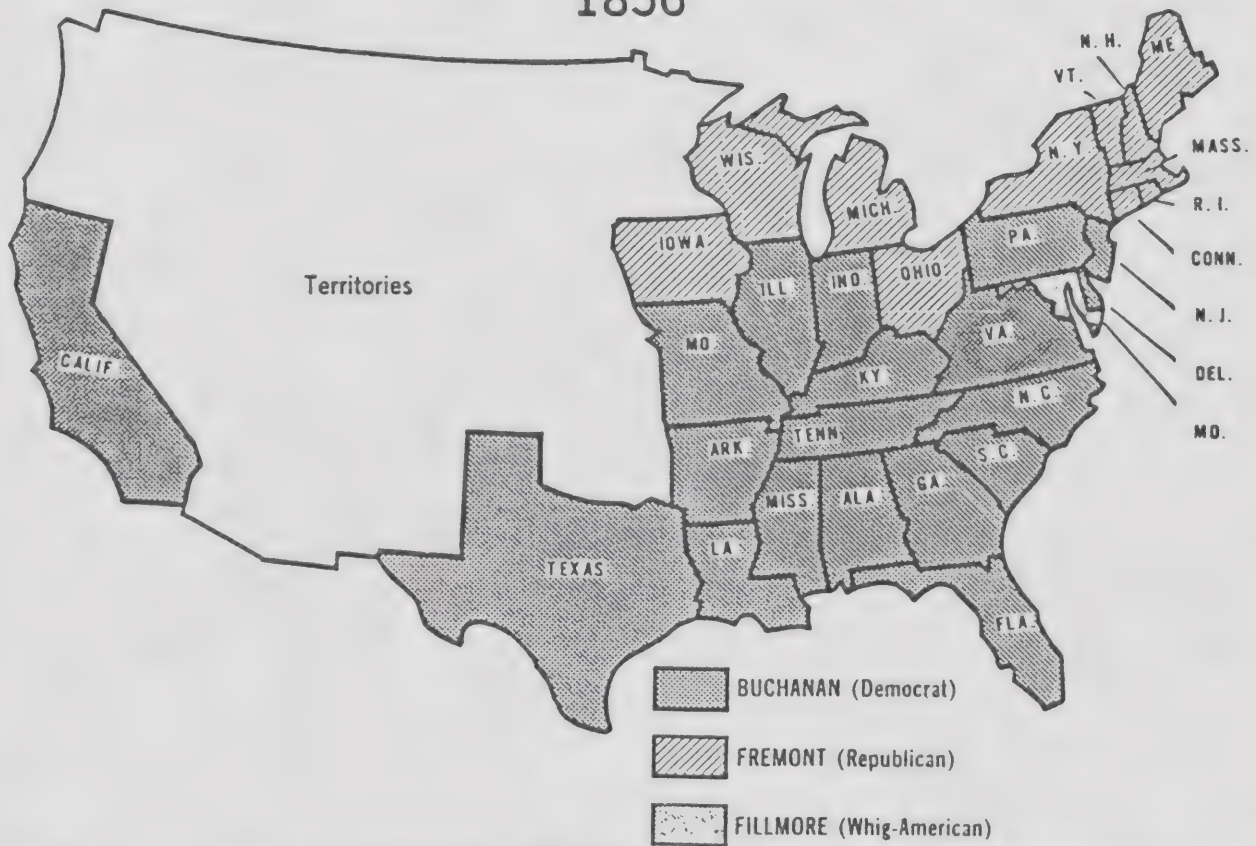
LINCOLN CAMPAIGN & SELECTION OF
MEDALS

BY RICHARD J. CROSBY

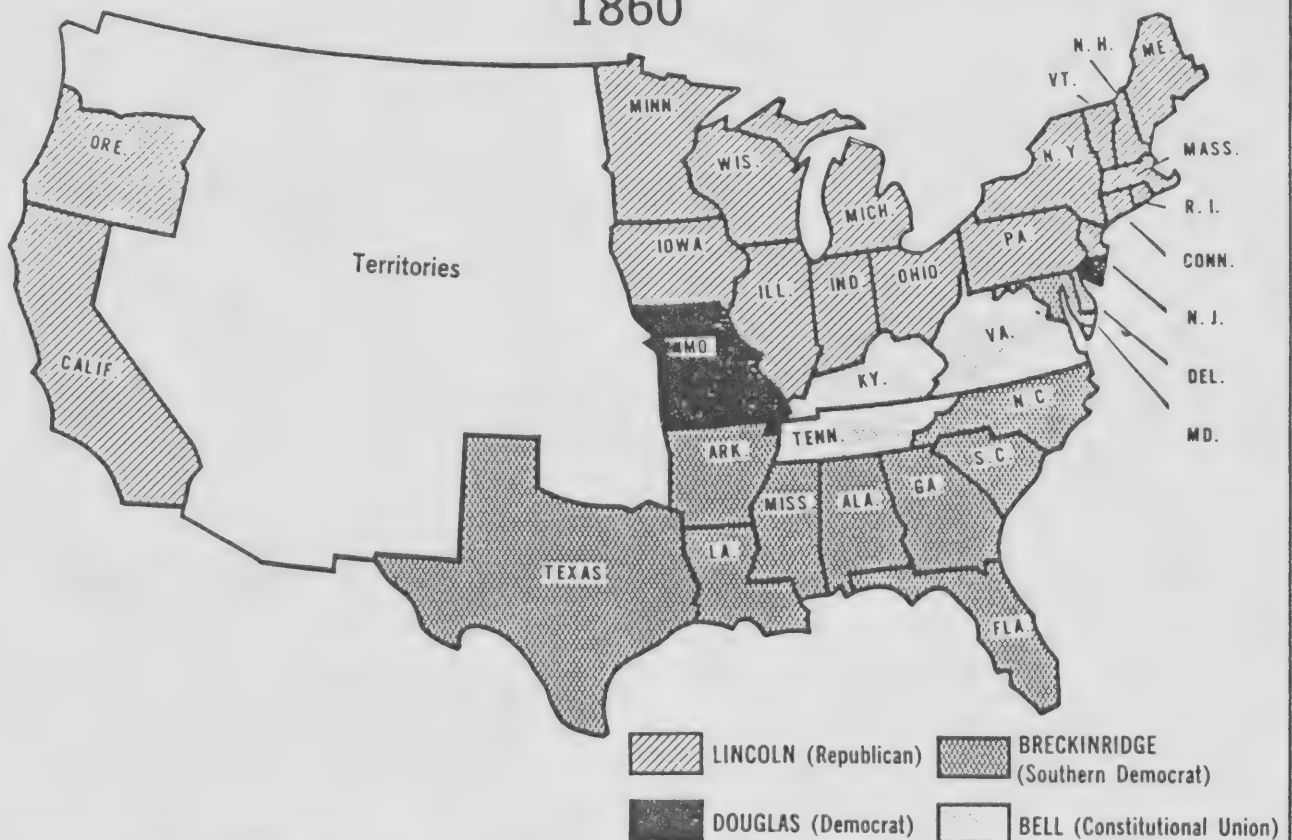


1860: A House Dividing

1856



1860





Parade Illumination

No other American president or major political figure (with the possible exception of George Washington) has ever enjoyed an image more unlike the "typical politician" than Abraham Lincoln—"Old Honest Abe," the humble, unsophisticated, almost vulnerable frontiersman incapable of demagoguery or deception, who rose from obscurity to guide the nation through its darkest hour "with malice toward none, with charity for all." In truth, of course, he was perhaps the toughest and shrewdest man who ever occupied the White House, one who "moved men remotely, as we do pieces on a chess board," as an old friend from Chicago recalled him. Before 1860 the man who would be remembered as a rustic railsplitter had already become a successful corporation attorney and a political figure of national prominence. Yet despite its absurdity, the Lincoln legend is nearly as fascinating as Lincoln the man. Though it owes much of its evolution as part of our folk tradition to his tragic and untimely death in 1865, it all began as a shrewd, calculated effort to market Lincoln as a political commodity in 1860.

During the winter of 1859-1860, when Lincoln and his advisors began to weigh the possibility of a presidential bid, his assets did not appear overwhelming. He was respected by party professionals for nearly wresting a Senate seat away from Stephen Douglas in 1858 and for his reputation as a moderate on the slavery question, but he seemed to lack qualities which would endear him among the voters. He was an uncommonly homely man with a high-pitched, squeaky voice. Apart from 1858, a single term in Congress during the 1840s was his only claim to immortality as a national statesman. He had participated in a marginal way in the Black Hawk War, but no one of sound mind would consider him a military hero. His log cabin birth was a virtue, to be sure, but the log cabin had been milked for all its worth as a symbol by William Henry Harrison in 1840. In short, Lincoln seemed singularly unlikely to develop into a popular folk hero.

The Selling of "Old Honest Abe"

by

Roger Fischer

The nickname "Old Honest Abe," often just "Old Abe" or "Honest Abe," evolved first. Its precise origins are unknown, but it may date back to 1858 or before. In any event, Illinois Republican newspapers friendly to his candidacy were referring to Lincoln as "Old Honest Abe" with some regularity by February, 1860. Given the track record enjoyed by political figures known by the people as "Old Hickory," "Old Tippecanoe," and "Old Rough and Ready," a nickname with a folksy ring to it was undoubtedly a promising beginning.

The real breakthrough, however, was the inspiration of Richard Oglesby, an old personal and political

LINCOLN CLUB.

LINCOLN.
HAMLIN
AND CURTIN

LINCOLN, HAMLIN AND CURTIN!

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, WILL BE HELD
AT SCHOEN-ECK,
 On Saturday Evening, June 30, 1860,
 To Form a Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin Club, where all in favor of

FREE LABOR.
 FREE TERRITORIES, FREE HOMES,
 PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Col. HUGH LINDSAY, of "Old Berke" in English and German and by others
TURN OUT!

The ball is in motion—keep it rolling and it will roll in triumph over Corruption.
 JUNE 21, 1860

Poster

friend of Lincoln from Decatur, host city for the 1860 Republican state convention. Aware that his friend desperately needed some gimmick to enhance his popular appeal, some symbol of his rise from humble origins through honest toil, Oglesby knew he had found it when old John Hanks told him that Lincoln had helped him split rails west of Decatur thirty years before. Oglesby and Hanks rode out to take two of the rails identified by Hanks as ones the pair had split, hauled them into town, and hid them in Oglesby's barn. There they lay until May 8, when they were carried into the state convention by Hanks and another grizzled pioneer, bedecked with a banner proclaiming Lincoln "The Rail Candidate for President in 1860." The delegates went wild. Lincoln was reluctant to claim the rails as his handiwork (perhaps wisely, for it later came out that the original rails had been burned and replaced with new ones), but joked that he had surely made better ones! That day in Decatur, Lincoln was politically reborn as the

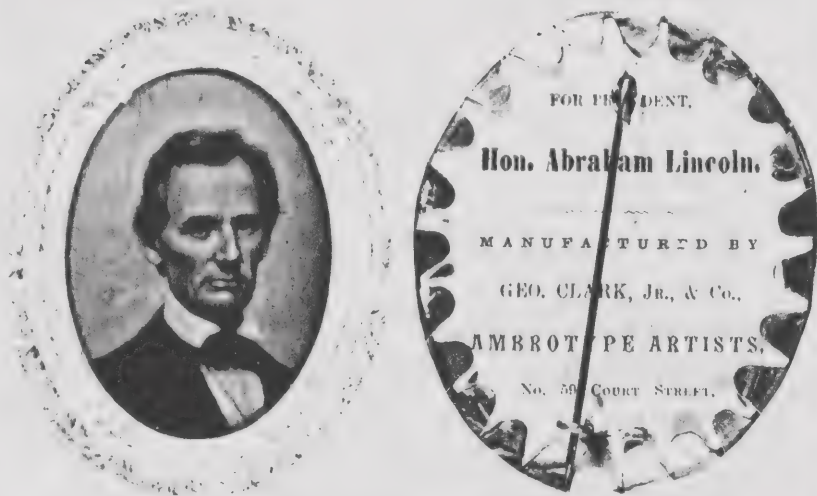


Campaign Battle Flag

"railsplitter;" ten days later, in a convention hall in Chicago with split rails on display in every nook and cranny, he became the Republican nominee for the presidency.

Lincoln was nominated because his low profile on the slavery issue, his lack of enemies, and his apparent strength in the lower North made him an almost certain winner against a divided Democratic party, not because he had once split rails. Nonetheless, the rail-splitter image must have been seen as a real asset by veterans of the debacle of 1856, when Republicans had practically guaranteed defeat by ignoring John C. Fremont's potential popularity as "the Pathfinder" and waging their campaign exclusively on a militant "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Men, Free Kansas" ideology. It was a mistake they would not repeat. In 1860 they would downplay as much as possible divisive issues, especially slavery, while basing their campaign on the politics of personality, symbolism, and paramilitary pageantry.

A good indication of this strategy can be derived from the physical remains of 1860 we have preserved in public and private collections. As Herb Collins has



Ambrotype: Obverse and Reverse



Ferrotypes Actual Size

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAM LINCOLN.



VICE PRESIDENT
HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATES.



The People's Choice.

UNION
AND
LIBERTY.



For President,
ABRAM LINCOLN.

Wholesale and Retail at the
CARTER & PAPER HANGERY CO.,
147 South Third St., Philada.

Ribbons 40% Actual Size



Above Items Actual Size



Ribbons Shown Half Actual Size

pointed out in his excellent article on Lincoln torchlight parades in this issue, the rail-splitter motif was played up during these events in many ways, with rails, wooden axes, transparencies proclaiming Lincoln the "PRINCE OF RAILS," the "zig-zag" step executed by the Wide-Awakes to imitate a rail fence, and more. Transparencies glowed their support for "OLD ABE" or "HONEST OLD ABE." A log cabin float bearing the legend "UNCLE SAM HAS LAND ENOUGH TO GIVE US EACH A FARM" carried through the streets of New York during the October 3, 1860, extravaganza staged by the Wide-Awakes was meant to demonstrate both Lincoln's humble origins and the Republican commitment to a homestead law.

Parade objects were not the only 1860 Lincoln campaign items to emphasize the politics of symbolism and personality. Ribbons played up Lincoln's identity as "HONEST OLD ABE" or "HONEST ABE." Few ribbons were ideological in any sense, but those that were issue-oriented were as likely to read "FREE HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE" or "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY" as "LINCOLN AND LIBERTY" or "UNION AND LIBERTY." Sheet music like "Honest Abe of the West" (to



Wide-Awake Flag

the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner") saw wide distribution. Stationery and envelopes were printed and sold with Lincoln's portrait framed by a split-rail fence. Thirteen of the seventy-six 1860 Lincoln tokens listed in DeWitt's *A Century of Campaign Buttons* employed the rail-splitter motif. Several of these carried scenes of a man swinging an axe with such mottoes as "THE RAILSPLITTER OF 1830," while others used rails or rail fences as designs. One token (AL 1860-33) proclaimed Lincoln "THE MAN WHO CAN SPLIT RAILS OR GUIDE THE SHIP OF STATE." Other tokens proclaimed Lincoln "HONEST ABE OF THE WEST," one of them (AL 1860-73) also describing him as "THE HANNIBAL OF AMERICA."

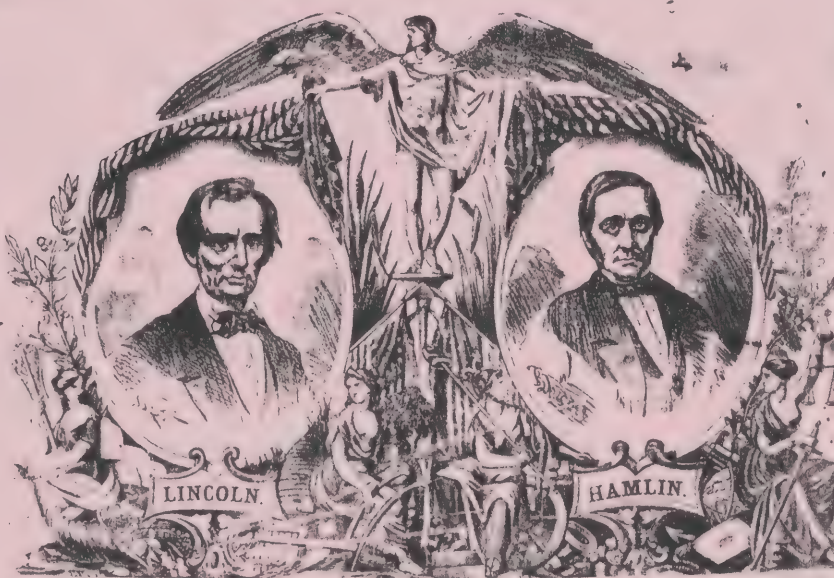
The Lincoln campaign did not succeed in ignoring the sectional question altogether, which would have been impossible in such a tense setting with so many anti-slavery idealists in its ranks, but to a remarkable extent the personal and symbolic elements dominated the campaign. Not since 1840 had a symbol played such a central role in a presidential election as the split rail would do in 1860. All in all, it was a feat worthy of Lincoln's illustrious contemporary, P. T. Barnum.



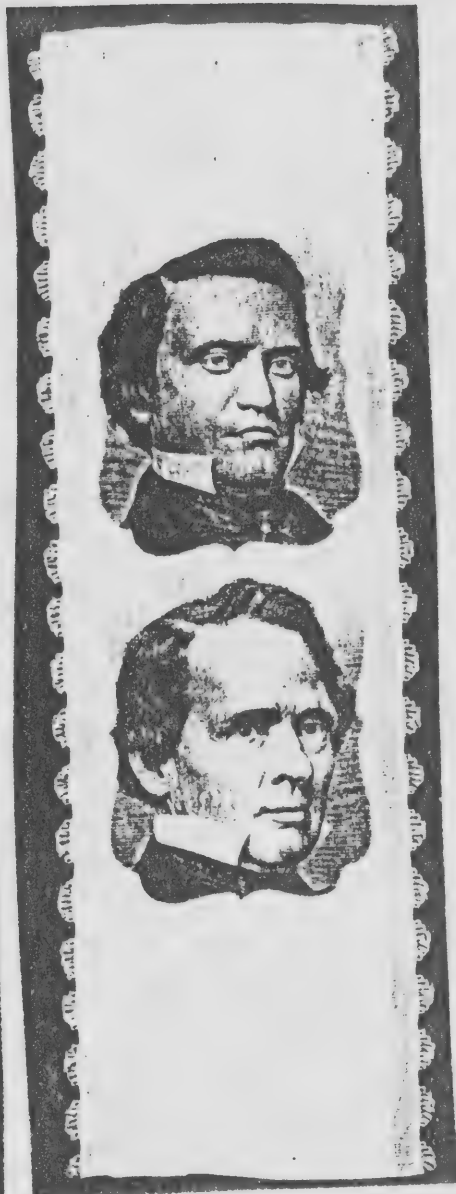
Campaign Medals and Tokens shown Actual Size



Silk Ribbon
1/2 Size



Cloth Banner

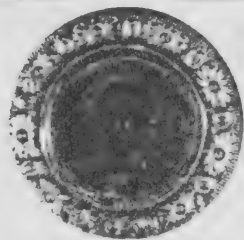


DOUGLAS
AND
JOHNSON.



THE UNION
NOW AND
FOREVER.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by LEARY & BROWN,
No. 204 North Twelfth street, above Green, Philadelphia, Pa.



A. Lincoln



H. Hamlin



J. Breckinridge



J. Lane



J. Bell



E. Everett

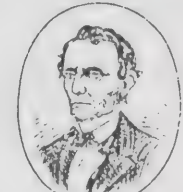


S. Douglas



H. Johnson

LINCOLN,



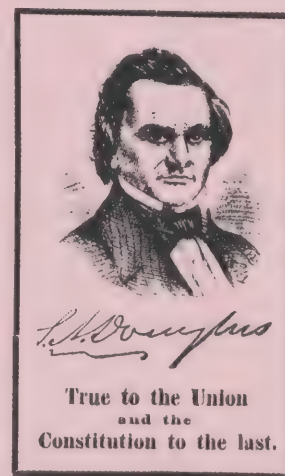
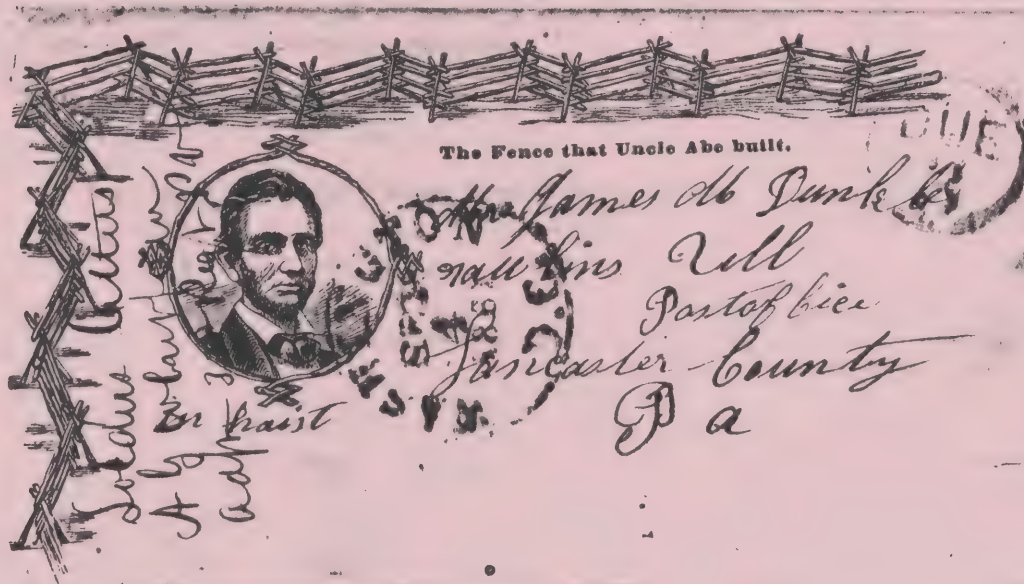
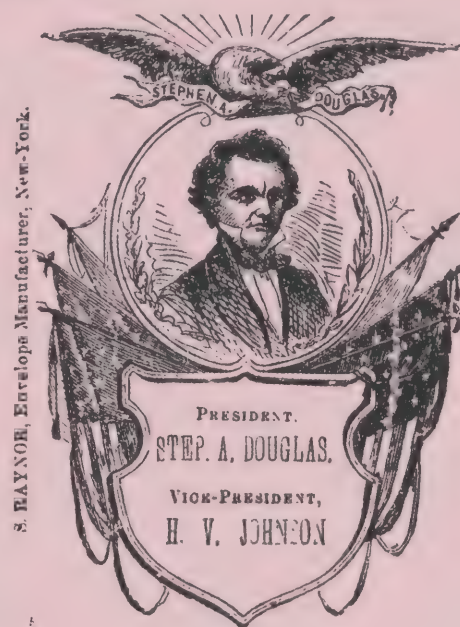
THE HOPE
OF OUR COUNTRY.

WIDE
AWAKE.

The Election of 1860

Lincoln/Hamlin		= 180	= 1,866,452
Douglas/Johnson		= 12	= 1,376,957
Breckinridge/Lane		= 72	= 849,781
Bell/Everett		= 39	= 588,879
			Popular Votes ■ = 50,000
			Electoral Votes □ = 10

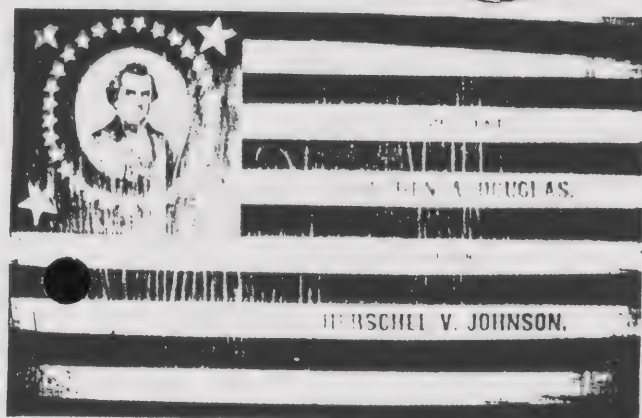
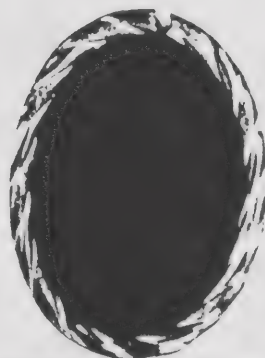
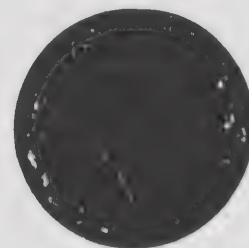
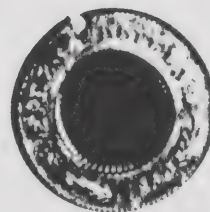
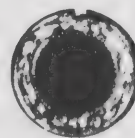
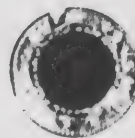
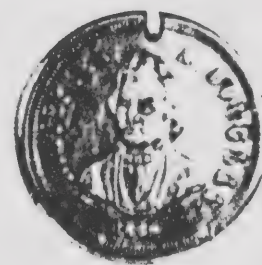
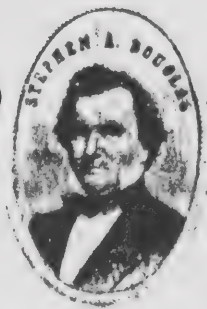
Envelope Cachets from the 1860 Campaign



1/2 Size

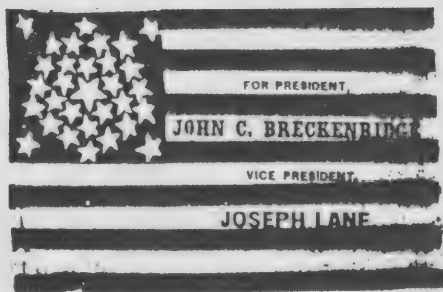
Cachets and Lincoln envelope shown Actual Size except as noted

Stephen A. Douglas and the Union



All Items Actual Size

Campaign Flag



"No Submission to the North"

John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky



J.C. BRECKINRIDGE.



Ferrotypes Actual Size

Sheet Music

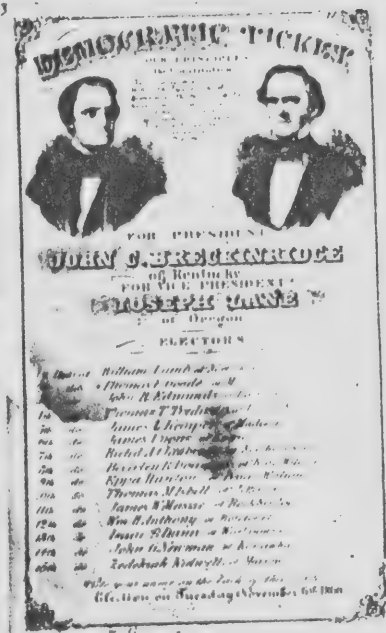
**FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.**



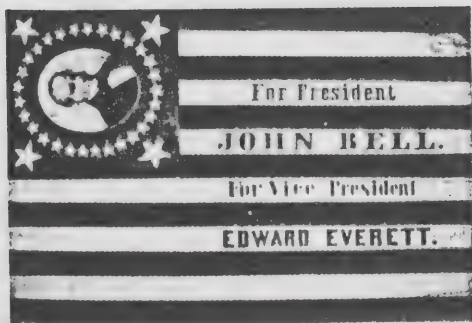
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.



Silk Ribbons
1/2 Actual Size

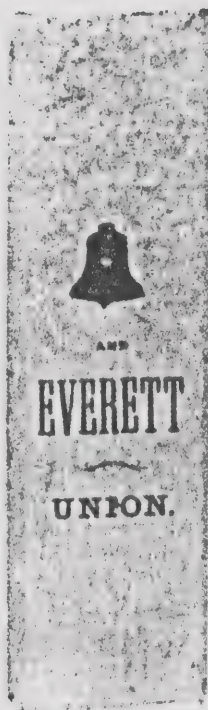
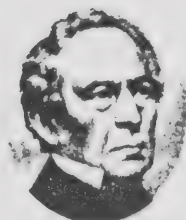
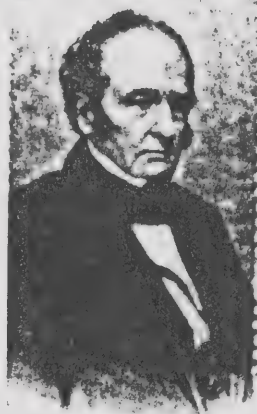
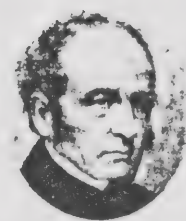


Voting Ticket



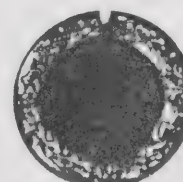
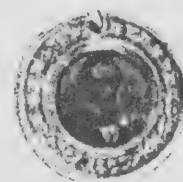
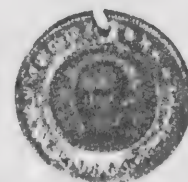
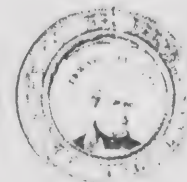
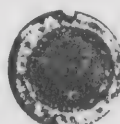
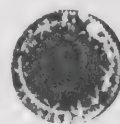
"The Constitution and the Union"

John Bell of Tennessee

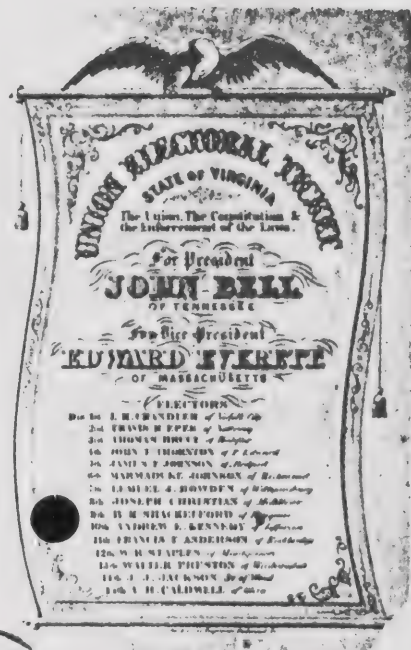


Twissell

Ribbons Shown 1/2 Actual Size



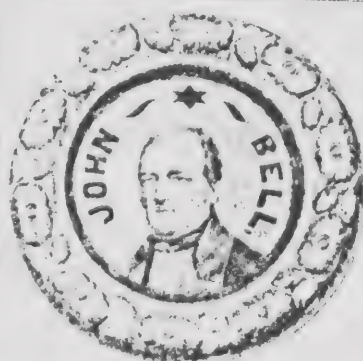
All Items Actual Size



Voting Ticket



Anti-Bell Cachet Overprint



FEBRUARY, 1993

On Tuesday, January 5, 1993, at 8:15 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twenty-one members and two guests were in attendance. Secretary Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the December, 1992 meeting. The minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn, gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of three thousand four hundred ninety-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$3,498.58) for the month of December, 1992. Treasurer Colburn related that of this amount, six hundred dollars (\$600.00) was in the life membership fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Porter stated that there are now seven amendments to the Brewery Token Journal. A total of eighty-nine copies of our journal were either sold or given away. It appears that additional copies of the journal need to be printed.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren stated there was nothing new to report on the history of WPNS.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership chairman, Larry Dziubek, also stated there was nothing new to report.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters were received from ANA Vice President requesting that the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society write a letter of endorsement on his behalf endorsing him for the Presidency of the American Numismatic Association. A letter from Helen Carmody was also received asking that the WPNS society endorse her for a member of the ANA Board. Both requests were tabled for further action.

OLD BUSINESS

President Porter thanked Vice President Edward Krivoniak for effectively running the December meeting. He also thanked Mr. Krivoniak for being program chairman. President Porter said that the program for November was not successful, but that it was his responsibility for not locating a more dynamic speaker with a more interesting topic. On another note, the joint Christmas Party held with the members of WPNS, PNS, and PAN was very enjoyable. Good food, drinks, and friends mixed for a relaxing meeting that was able to raise in excess of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00) for the Salvation Army.

NEW BUSINESS

Tomlinson Fort created a catalogue of all his reference books that included Greek, Roman, and Celti works. The compilation of titles was shared with interested club members.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was presented by President Gerald Porter. Gerry's topic was "Spanish American Mint Marks." Being a collector of Mexican and Spanish American coins, Gerry became intrigued with the markings on these early coins of the Americas and wanted to know more about them.

The first established mint was located in Mexico City. The Viceroy of Mexico, Don Antonio de Mendoza on July 28, 1542 issued instructions that the mint mark was to be a large "M" below a small "o".

The next important mint to begin operations under the Spanish Colonial government was at Potosi in Bolivia. Coins were minted from 1572 to 1773. The Potosi mint used a P mint mark.

The Lima, Peru mint used the full name LIMA, at first as a mint mark. Coins were struck at this location until the end of the colonial era in 1823.

The next operating mint in the Spanish American world was located in Columbia. A mint was established at Santa Fe (Bogota) in 1621.

Another mint was established at Guatemala City using G as mint mark until 1776 and NG thereafter.

Santiago in Chile was the last Spanish colonial mint to be established in the new world. The mint mark is an "S" beneath a small "o".

There were other provisional mints set up in Mexico to provide coinage during the period of the "War of Independence" (1810-22).

The "Great" shield of the House of Hapsburg was discussed by President Porter. The "Great" shield was a prototype of those used on the obverse of coins of the shield-and-cross type struck in the Spanish Colonies during the reigns of Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV, and Charles II.

Gerry concluded his presentation by discussing the "Kings of Spain for Whom Coins were Struck in New Spain". This era encompassed the reign of Charles I (1516-1556) to Ferdinand VII (1808-1833).

EXHIBITS

After the program, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that they brought to the meeting. The exhibits included a Groninger business card medal, a sheet of Soviet stamps, a token book, a book on Morgan and Peace dollar varieties, a series of civil war tokens,

elongated cents, books on the life and works of Augustus St. Gaudens, elephant detailed police badges, Roosevelt campaign tokens, fantasy pieces, assorted medals and tokens, foreign coins, magazines, catalogues, books, ancient coins, a group of early Numismatists, White House commemorative coins, Columbus commemorative coins, silver spoons, and sport medals.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 9:43 P.M. by Michael Homza and seconded by Roger Hershey.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald D. Carlucci
Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: February 2, 1993
PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices
5 PPG Place
TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The January meeting of WPNS was attended by twenty-one members and two guests.

The program for the February 2, 1993 meeting will be presented by Richard Crosby. The subject will be "Lincoln Campaign Medals". Anyone that knows Richard and his collecting habits will know that his Lincoln collection is quite large and his knowledge of the subject is quite extensive.

During this coin collecting season, the following coin shows should be of major interest to club members:

- February 6 - 7 Pittsburgh South Hills Club, 33rd
Anniversary Coin & Stamp Show.
Sheraton Inn South
164 Fort Couch Road
- February 13-14 State College, Center Coin Club
Annual Show
Boalsburg Fire Company
East Pine Street - Off Route 322
Business
- February 27 Greensburg Coin Club Spring Show
Green Gate Mall
Community Room
Route 30 West

We'll see you on Tuesday, February 2, 1993. Bring a friend!
Bring and exhibit! Be there!

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: JANUARY 5, 1993

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. <u>DON CARLUCCI</u>	1. <u>E. Robinson Post</u>	
2. <u>Harry Colborn</u>	2. <u>Bob Erhard</u>	<u>Enon magazines</u>
3. <u>Jerry Porter</u>	3.	<u>Pr Comm Police Bridges</u>
4. <u>Garry Gribble</u>	4.	
5. <u>Chuck East</u>	5.	
6. <u>Imon M. Murdoch</u>	6.	
7. <u>W. Barst</u>	7.	
8. <u>Harry Treck</u>	8.	
9. <u>Ignat Breninger</u>	9.	
10. <u>Roger Hershey</u>	10.	<u>SPOT 14245 - Durand</u>
11. <u>Leo SAFF</u>	11.	
12. <u>Neil Comm</u>	12.	
13. <u>Pat Bugliaro</u>	13.	
14. <u>John H. Burns</u>	14.	
15. <u>Robert Verely</u>	15.	
16. <u>Ed Kromm</u>	16.	
17. <u>NEVIN GRENINGER</u>	17.	
18. <u>Frank Kamm</u>	18.	
19. <u>W. Baetand</u>	19.	
20. <u>Wayne Hornen</u>	20.	<u>BOOK: DURAND INTERESTING NOTES ABOUT TERRITORIES</u>
21. <u>Mike Roma</u>	21.	
22.	22.	
23.	23.	
24.	24.	
25.	25.	
26.	26.	
27.	27.	
28.	28.	
29.	29.	
30.	30.	

SPANISH-AMERICAN MINT MARKS

presented to

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

January 5, 1993

by Gerald S. Porter

Tonight I would like to talk specifically about Spanish Colonial mint-marks. The illustrations are taken from Catalogo de Los Reales de a Ocho Espanoles, (see bibliography). I would also like to discuss briefly the Spanish Coats of Arms evident on colonial coinage to help us to identify some of the early "cob" coinages. Also a list is provided of the Kings of Spain for whom coins were struck in New Spain.

The first mention of the establishment of a mint in the new world of Spain was in a royal cedula (letter) of May 11, 1535, under the rule of Charles I, which ordered the establishment of a mint in Mexico, (Mexico City), and authorized denominations and designs. This was the first mint in the Americas, preceeding U.S. coinage by over 250 years. On July 28, 1542, the Viceroy of Mexico, Don Antonio de Mendosa issued instructions that the mint-mark was to be a large M below a small o. Except for some earlier smaller denominations with M, this was the first important mint-mark to appear on coinage in the new world and has been in continuous use from that time until today. (see illustration below). There was a third mint-mark, large M below a large X with small o above used only on gold cobs through 1713.



CASA DE LA MONEDA DE MEXICO



1771

The next important mint to begin operations under the Spanish Colonial government was at Potosi in Bolivia. This was brought about by the discovery of a rich "mountain" of silver in that area in 1545. (Some minor coins were struck at Lima, Peru between 1565-72 with silver from the Potosi mine). From 1572-1773 the Potosi mint used a P mint-mark and from then to 1823 a monogram of the letters P.T.S. (see illustration below).

P



CASA DE LA MONEDA DE POTOSI



1555-98



1797

The Lima, Peru mint, used the full name, LIMA, at first as a mint-mark; subsequently an L, an LM and finally LIMAE in monogram. Coins were struck at this location until the end of the colonial era in 1823. In the year 1824 eight reales and gold "onzas" were struck at Cuzco, (illustrations of both mints are below).

L

LM ME

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE LIMA

CUZ

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE CUZCO



1684 L



1767 LM



1790 ME



1824 CUZ



Colombia, under colonial rule was known as New Granada and included part of Panama. A mint was established at Santa Fe, (Bogota) under Felipe IV, (1621-65) called Nuevo Reino using SF. (Santa Fe) or FS, (backward) on early cobs and later a large NR with small o above; still later another mint was established at Popayan, (see illustrations). As a sidelight, after independence, in 1819 Simon Bolivar united Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama into the Republic of Gran Columbia. Venezuela withdrew in 1829; Ecuador in 1830; Panama in 1903.

NR

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE NUEVO REINO (SANTA FE)

P

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE POPAYAN



1665 NR



1813 P

In Guatemala, a mint was established at Guatemala City under the reign of Felipe V, (1700-46), using G as a mint-mark until 1776 and NG thereafter. Colonial Guatemala included all of Central America except Panama.

G NG

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE GUATEMALA



1766 G



1808 NG



Santiago, in Chile was the last Spanish colonial mint to be established in the new world, under the reign of Fernando VI, (1746-59). The mint-mark is an S beneath a small o. (see illustration).



CASA DE LA MONEDA DE SANTIAGO



1783

Prior to independence Argentina used the coinage of Potosi, (Bolivia) and Uruguay used the coinage of Mexico and Santiago, (Chile).

Additionally, it would be improper not to mention the many provisional mints set up in Mexico, to provide coinage during the period of the "War of Independence", (1810-22). They are as follows:

CA C^A

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE CHIHUAHUA

D

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE DURANGO

G^A

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE GUADALAJARA

G

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE GUANAJUATO

LCV

LAS CAJAS DE VERACRUZ

CASA DE LINARES

LINA
RES *

EL R. D.
CATORCE

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE "REAL DEL CATORCE"

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE SOMBRERETE DE VARGAS

PROVISIONAL
DE VALLADOLID

CASA DE LA MONEDA DE VALLADOLID
DE MICHOACAN



Z^S

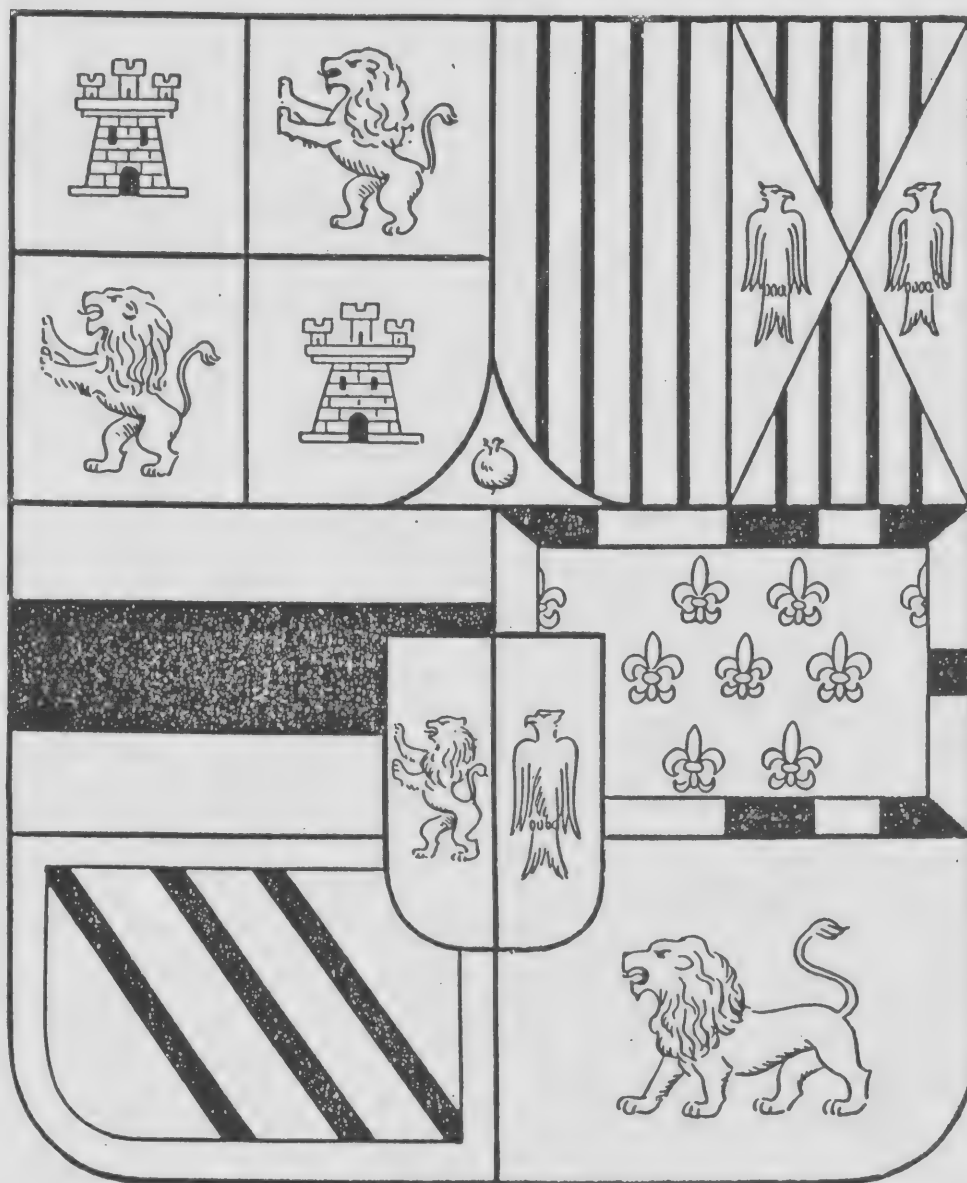
CASA DE LA MONEDA DE ZACATECAS

As mentioned previously an illustration is provided of the "Great" shield of the House of Hapsburg used on the obverse of early colonial coinages, with explanation of the various devices to help us to identify early Spanish colonial coinages. Also a list of the Kings of Spain for whom coins were struck in the new world.

A discussion of the above should prove enlightening as I have always been somewhat confused by the various mint-marks and shield devices on this early coinage.

Gerald S. Porter

The "Great" shield of the House of Hapsburg



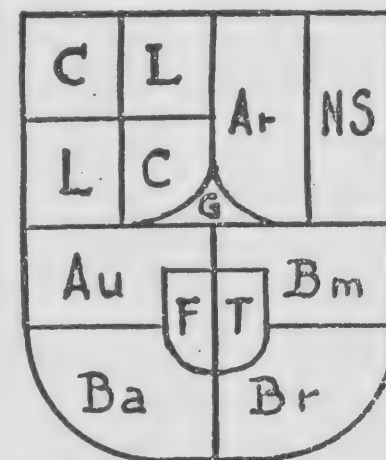
The "Great" shield of the House of Hapsburg was the prototype of those used on the obverse of coins of the shield-and-cross type struck in the Spanish Colonies during the reigns of Philip II, Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II.

After the conquest of Portugal, in the year 1580, the coat-of-arms of that country was added but as it was not customary to show this addition on coins struck on the American continent it has been omitted in this sketch. Coins of the same type struck in Spain have the arms of Portugal above Granada and superimposed on the palets of Aragon, the castle of Castile and the lion of Leon, thus obliterating a portion of the arms of each of these countries.

The early die-sinkers of Potosi, in the Viceroyalty of Peru, copied the prototype much more faithfully than did those of New Spain (Mexico) and at present a four-real piece of Philip II is the only known coin of the Mexico mint bearing the Great shield almost as originally designed. All others are simplified.

Countries represented:

C	Castile
L	Leon
G	Granada
Ar ...	Aragon
NS ...	Naples and Sicily
Au ...	Austria
Bm ..	Burgundy (Borgoña Moderna)
F	Flanders
T	Tyrol
Br ...	Brabant
Ba ...	The Low Countries;



known successively during this period as the Burgundian Netherlands, the Spanish Netherlands and the Austrian Netherlands (Borgoña Antigua).

KINGS OF SPAIN FOR WHOM COINS WERE STRUCK IN NEW SPAIN

(The Mexico mint commenced operations in the year 1536)

Charles I	1516 - 1556	(Charles and Joanna)
Philip II	1556 - 1598	
Philip III	1598 - 1621	
Philip IV	1621 - 1665	
Charles II	1665 - 1700	
Philip V	1700 - 1724	(First reign)
Luis I	1724	
Philip V	1724 - 1746	(Second reign)
Ferdinand VI	1746 - 1759	
Charles III	1759 - 1788	
Charles IV	1788 - 1808	
Ferdinand VII	1808 - 1833	

The independence of Mexico was complete in 1821 but as no new dies had been prepared the mints were ordered to continue striking coins bearing the name and bust of Ferdinand-the-Seventh and the *same date*, 1821, in the following year. Contrary to orders, apparently, and for some reason now unknown the mints at Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and Zacatecas produced coins of this type dated 1822.

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--Spanish-American Coins, P. K. Anderson

--Spanish Colonial Mints, A. K. Craig

--El Duro, A, Herrera, 1914, Madrid, (Quoted)

The Practical Book of Cobs, F. Sedwick, 1987

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (Continued)

U. S. System (Continued)

MASS

Note: Three systems are in use,—avoirdupois, troy and apothecaries'. The grain is the same in all.

• AVOIRDUPOIS—COMMERCIAL

The U. S. Standard pound avoirdupois is defined as 453.5924277 grams.

Grains (gr.)	Drams (dr. av.)	Ounces (oz. av.)	Pounds (lb. av.)	Tons (short) (tn.)	Metric equivalent <i>grams</i>
1	0.03657143	.....	.....	.....	0.064798918 g
27.34375	1	0.0625	.....	.....	1.771845 g
437.5	16	1	0.0625	.....	28.349527 g
7,000	256	16	1	0.0005	453.5924 g
.....	.....	32,000	2,000	1	0.4535924 kg
					907.18486 kg

1 pound avoirdupois is the mass of 27.692 cubic inches of water weighed in air at 4° C, 760 mm pressure.

1 short hundredweight (cwt.) = 100 pounds = 45.359243 kilograms.

1 short ton = 20 short hundredweight = 2,430.56 troy pounds = 907.18486 kilograms.

1 stone (British) = 14 pounds = 6.350 kilograms.

1 quarter (British) = 28 pounds = 12.70 kilograms.

1 long hundredweight (British) = 4 quarters = 112 pounds = 50.802352 kilograms.

1 long ton (British) = 20 long hundredweight = 1,016.04704 kilograms.

1 long ton = 1.12000 short tons = 2,722.22 troy pounds = 1.01605 metric tons.

1 short ton = 0.892857 long ton = 29,166.66 troy or apothecaries' ounces = 0.907185 metric ton.

1 avoirdupois pound = 1.21528 troy or apothecaries' pounds = 14.5833 troy ounces.

1 avoirdupois ounce = 0.911458 troy or apothecaries' ounce

TROY WEIGHT

Grains (gr.)	Pennyweights (dwt.)	Ounces (oz. t.)	Pounds (lb. t.)	Metric equivalent <i>grams</i>
1	0.041667	0.0020833	.....	64.798918 mg
24	1	.05	.....	0.064798918 g
480	20	1	0.0041667	1.555174 g
5,760	240	12	0.083333	31.103481 g
			1	373.24177 g

1 troy pound = 5,760/7,000 or 0.822857 avoirdupois pound = 13.1657 avoirdupois ounces.

1 carat (1877) = 3.168 grains = 205.6 milligrams.

1 troy ounce = 1.09714 avoirdupois ounces.

1 troy pound = 0.00036735 long ton = 0.00041143 short ton = 0.00037324 metric ton.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Oakland will conduct a "Coin Identification Day" 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 19.

Experts from the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists and the Western Pennsylvania Numismatists Society will be stationed near the Bird Hall at The Carnegie to identify all types of coins, plus tokens and paper money.

The identification service is free with museum admission.

JANUARY, 1993

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: January 5, 1993

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices
5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The December meeting of WPNS was attended by twenty members and two guests.

The program for the January 5, 1993 meeting will be presented by President, Jerry Porter. The subject will be "Spanish-American Mint Marks."

If you are wondering the reason for the early mailing of this newsletter, it is to notify the rank and file that a joint PNS, WPNS, and PAN Christmas party will be held on Saturday, December 19, 1992 at 7:30 P.M. The location will be in room 2K56 in the Forbes Quad building of the University of Pittsburgh. If you want to join in all the festivities, including a grab bag, bring a Ten Dollar (\$10.00) gift, for each person attending, to exchange with some lucky member or guest. Food or beverage arrangements and requirements can be made by calling Mr. Samuel D. Deep at 487-2379. Last years Christmas gathering was a nice, relaxing, informal event where members and guests sampled great food and drink, exchanged gifts and pleasantries, and was able to raise approximately One Hundred Dollars for the Salvation Army. If you are wanting or needing a relaxing evening away from the hustle and bustle, join us December 19th at Forbes Quad.

On January 3, 1993, a coin and jewelry show will be held at the Greentree Marriott Hotel, 101 Marriott Drive, in Greentree.

We'll see you on Tuesday, January 5, 1993. Bring a friend! Bring a exhibit! Be there!

On Tuesday, December 1, 1992, at 8:15 P.M., Vice President Edward Krivoniak, in place of the vacationing President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twenty members and two guests were in attendance. Secretary Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the October meeting. The minutes were approved as read. Treasurer, Harry Colburn, gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of \$3,538.38 for the month of October and a total balance of \$3,467.17 for the month of November. Treasurer Colburn related that of these amounts, \$600.00 was in the life membership fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Porter received two copies of the Breweriana Collector magazine. By meeting time he had ordered an additional five more copies of the magazine. President Porter reported that the Brewery Token journal was in the black and that sales were continuing.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren reported that he is investigating the possibilities of printing the entire history of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. One possibility was to have Quarterman Publications print a run of 300 books at an approximate cost of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each. The Money Tree suggested printing an issue of 100 books. Some books could be printed in a special leather bound edition. The regular issues could sell for approximately \$30.00 per copy. The deluxe edition could cost as much as \$100.00 per issue. The pros, cons, and costs of both proposals were opened to discussion.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership chairman, Larry Dziubek, reported that there was one application for membership. The applicant was E. Tomlinson Fort. Mr. Fort is a lecturer of history at Penn State University. His area of collecting expertise covers the Christian era of 286 A.D. to 1,100 A.D. focusing on the period of 495 A.D. to 565 A.D. He is currently a member of both English and French numismatic societies. A letter of recommendation for Mr. Fort was penned and submitted by John Burns.

OLD BUSINESS

The Pennsylvania Association of Numismatics convention held at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh was deemed to be a success. The convention will be held at the same location next year on the weekend of October 22 to October 24, 1993. The bourse show chairman will be John Paul Sarosi of Johnstown.

NEW BUSINESS

The annual, joint, Christmas Party hosted by PNS, WPNS and PAN will be held in the Forbes Quadrangle. Final arrangements and a date will be announced later.

Program committee chairman, Edward Krivoniak, discussed the last WPNS banquet that was held on November 3, 1992. He noted that over the past three years that attendance at the banquets was falling and general interest was waning. He opened discussion to the floor in an attempt to improve future banquets and banquet attendance. Many possible solutions were entertained. Some thought that the date of the first Tuesday in November should be changed so that there would not be a conflict with Election Day. Others felt that a new facility should be located. However, the main topic of discussion seemed to center on the program for the evening. Although the program was to remain non-numismatic, it was felt that future programs should be livelier and more entertaining. Perhaps, an evening on the Gateway Party Liner would fulfill both requirements. More study and future comments are to be reported to the organization by a committee headed by Mr. Edward Krivoniak.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was presented by Mr. Wayne Homren. Wayne's topic was "A Numismatic History of the Higley Coppers." Wayne's interest in the Higley Coppers became piqued when he obtained a book entitled "Newgate of Connecticut" that was published in 1876. The spot where the Newgate prison was built was on the site of a colonial copper mine from which the ore was mined for the striking of the Higley Coppers. Due to the fact that the Higley coppers were struck from almost pure copper, the pieces wore quite easily and only a few have survived the ravishes of time. To date, only a total of fifty-one pieces remain with the top numismatic grade of very fine.

The coins were minted by Dr. Samuel Higley, who was considered by some sources as a doctor and a metalurgist, but as a blacksmith and counterfeiter by others. The Higley coppers were produced from 1737 to 1739 and are considered as the earliest copper issue struck in the American colonies.

Samuel Higley died in a shipwreck at sea on a ship loaded with his pure copper ore that was destined for England. The year was 1737. When he died his older brother John continued to strike his coins.

There were seven different types of Higley coppers struck and thirteen different varieties. A common obverse device is a standing deer facing left. Reverse design devices include three hammers with different inscriptions. However, the rarest reverse design is termed the wheel goes round design and at the latest auction, sold for Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00).

EXHIBITS

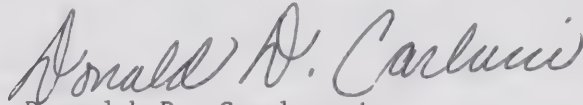
After the program, individual club members discussed a wide array of collector items that they brought to the meeting. The exhibits included siege coins, and ANA "Get to the Point" token, President

Bill Clinton autographed letters, gold and platinum coins with various animal designs, Groninger coins, a Truman homestead design overstruck on a 1971 proof Eisenhower dollar, admission tickets to the Columbian Exposition, a series of sports and animal medals, and Roman and Byzantine coins.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 10:05 P.M. by Harry Colburn and seconded by Charles Erb.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donald D. Carlucci".

Donald D. Carlucci
Secretary

A Numismatic History of the Higley Coppers

by Wayne K. Homren

Presented to
The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society
December 1, 1992

Introduction

The Higley Coppers represent one of the earliest coinage attempts in the American colonies. Their origins remain shrouded in mystery despite over a century of numismatic inquiry and comment. Walter Breen aptly described the Higley series (along with other pre-revolutionary local issues) as follows: "About all pieces in this group, ... two remarks apply: They are exceedingly rare, and they are swathed in mystery."

Today seven major types of Higley Coppers are known, comprising thirteen different varieties and die combinations (see Hodder, 1991). All are rare. Breen lists a total of just 51 known examples of all types and varieties. The most common type (Breen 242, Hodder 5) boasts just 15 known examples.

This paper briefly summarizes the known information on the series, and presents an annotated chronological bibliography of published information from 1845 to date. This list is preliminary and incomplete, but encompasses all the major information known to numismatists. The chronological ordering allows the reader to follow the development over time of the current body of information on the Higley Coppers.

The Coiner

Dr. Samuel Higley was born in Simsbury, CT. about 1687. He was the eighth child of Capt. John Higley, who eventually sired 16 children by two wives. His mother Hannah died when Samuel was seven years old. Possessed of a "scientific and original mind", he obtained a degree from Yale, becoming first a schoolmaster, then a surgeon. He later abandoned these fields for the study of metallurgy. In 1727 he pioneered an early process for making steel. Soon afterwards he bought a large tract of land near Granby CT, discovered copper, and opened a mine which exported huge quantities of the metal to England.

In 1737 Higley began striking his copper into coins, and these soon found their way into local circulation. Legend has it that Higley often personally spent his coppers at a local tavern.

Dr. Samuel Higley died at the age of 50, while aboard a ship carrying a load of his copper ore to England for processing. The ship was lost at sea in May, 1737. It is believed that Samuel's elder brother John and two partners continued the coinage through 1739.

The Coins

The nominal denomination of all Higley pieces is three pence. All types but one bear the roman numeral III. The specimens believed to be first issued by Higley bear the obverse legend: THE VALVE OF THREE PENCE. The primary obverse device is a standing deer facing left. The reverse features three hammers, the word CONNECTICUT, and the date 1737.

Other obverse types bear the legend: VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE. One piece pictures a wheel in place of the deer, and carries the legend THE WHEEL GOES ROUND.

Another reverse legend appearing with the three hammers is: I AM GOOD COPPER. Another type shows a broad axe in place of the hammers, and carries the legend: J CUT MY WAY THROUGH.

Four of the types bear the date 1737; two are undated, and one is dated 1739. None bear the 1738 date, although Freen and others speculate that the undated specimens were indeed struck in 1738.

The End of the Higley Coppers

It may never be known exactly why the coinage of Higley coppers was stopped. Clem Bailey notes that British penalties for counterfeiting were quite lenient until 1740. An order issued by the Crown on August 5, 1740 warned colonial governors to strictly enforce the regulations. While the edict was directed toward counterfeit paper money, and was largely ineffective, it may have discouraged the coiners from continuing.

The Higley coinage was extensive; at least eight obverse and five reverse dies were used. Crosby notes one possible explanation for the disappearance of the coins; their copper was so pure that jewelers sought them out to use as an alloy in making gold.

A Chronological Bibliography of the Higley Coppers

1845 Phelps, Noah A., History of Simsbury, Granby, and Canton from 1642 to 1845, Hartford, CT, 1845

- * Perhaps the first printed mention of Higley Coppers
- * Coins passed for two shillings and sixpence

1858 Hickox, John L., An Historical Account of American Coinage, Albany, NY, 1858

- * One of the earliest works on American Numismatics
- * By necessity, drew heavily on primary sources
- * Draws on Phelps 1845 (footnoted)
- * Lists two types
- * Calls maker "Dr. Samuel Higley"

1859 Dickeson, Montroville W., The American Numismatological Manual, 1859

- * Overshadowed Hickox's work; more elaborate and detailed
- * Lists five types
- * Also spells name "Highley"
- * Describes Higley as a blacksmith; chides Hickox for calling him a doctor
- * Says Higley was a counterfeiter
- * Describes an electrotype

1860 Phelps, Richard L., History of Newgate of Connecticut, Albany, NY, 1860

- * Does not assign Higley a first name, but spells last name "Highley"
- * Both plagiarizes and refutes Dickeson
- * Asserts Higley was not a counterfeiter
- * Primary source for Crosby's work

1861 Prime, W.C., Coins, Medals, and Seals, New York, 1861 (Chapter 6, Colonial American Coins)

- * Notes both spellings of name; prefers "Higley"
- * Mentions a court ruling against a John Higley (wrong person)
- * Does not mention Samuel Higley
- * Does not take sides in the "Dr. vs Blacksmith" argument
- * Mentions "several varieties", but doesn't describe

them

* Mentions another court case valuing a Higley at \$50
(this price said to be "exorbitant" vs \$3-\$25 range)

1875 Crosby, Sylvester S., The Early Coins of America, (Patterns and Tokens: The Granby or Higley Coppers)

* First numismatic description of types and varieties (three obverse dies, four reverse dies)

* First entries in pedigree chain (Appleton, Parmelee, Bushnell, Frovoot, Crosby)

* Confirms goldsmith usage of Higleys for pure copper alloy

* Asserted that Dr. Samuel Higley could not have made the pieces, since he was dead by 1737

* Ascribes the pieces to John Higley

1876 Phelps, Richard H., Newgate of Connecticut: Its Origin and Early History (Chapter Two: Granby Coppers), pl9-23 (A revision of the 1860 Phelps book)

1896 Johnson, Mary Coffin, The Higleys and Their Ancestry, New York, 1896 (3rd ed. pub. 1973)

* Established that Samuel Higley was responsible for initial issue prior to his death in May 1737.

* Old settl

1913 Wood, Rowland, A New Variety of the Higley Coppers, The Numismatist, July 1913

* Announces discovery of "The Wheel Goes Round" variety

1927 Mitchelson, Joseph C., The Higley Coppers, The Numismatist, December 1927

* Summarizes information collated during the AFA convention in Hartford, CT.

* Provides additional historical information on the Higley family and the copper mines.

* Interesting side-note about Fno Viets, who unsuccessfully tried to buy a Higley copper from a man in Suffield, CT (more info on the same court case mentioned by Prime)

1947 Robbins, T.W., Background of the Higley Coppers, The Numismatist, August 1947

- * Repeated earlier historical accounts of Higley family and the copper mines
- * Attributed the coinage to John Higley
- * Author visited the mine site
- * Current owner told of a failed attempt to revive the mine in 1907

1955 Moore, Richard O. The Higley Coppers 1737 - 1739 (in collaboration with Cyril H. Hawley, Hartford Numismatic Society) in The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. 20, No. 3, July 1955, 669-73

- * Cites Higley's 1727 petition to develop iron ore; established Higley as a pioneer in steel development
- * Cites Johnson's book and other sources to assert the pieces were initially made by Mr. Samuel Higley
- * Speculates that the issue was continued by John Higley (Samuel's older brother), with Rev. Timothy Woodbridge and William Cradock
- * Notes that two Higley coppers are now owned by the Connecticut Historical Society

1965 Vlack, Robert A., Early American Coins

- * Summarized all facts and speculations to date
- * Listed all seven known types

1976 Bailey, Clement F., Dr. Samuel Higley and his Coppers, The Numismatist, September, 1976, p1955-1966

- * Draws heavily on the Johnson book
- * Notes that experts were divided on the authenticity of the Wood/Garrett "THE WHEELY GOFS BOUND" specimen
- * Provides more information on Lno Viets: sold his house, next owner tore it down in 1859 and discovered a Higley Copper. Viets went to court and was awarded payment of \$50 plus court costs.

1971 Taxay, Don, The Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of United States Coins, Scott Publishing Company, 1971

- * Short listing of the seven known types
- * Included pedigree chains
- * Excellent pictorial chart of obverse-reverse die marriages

1979 Hancock, Virgil and Spanbauer, Larry, Standard Catalog of Counterfeit and Altered United States Coins, New York, NY 1979

* Describes electrotypes and cast copies

1979 Bowers, C. Davis, The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by The Garrett Collection, 1979

* Summary of known information; nothing new

1988 Green, Walter, Walter Green's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins, New York, 1988 (Chapter 4, Irrevolutionary Local Issues, section ii. Higley's Coppers (1727-1739))

- * Incorporates all information known to date
- * Lists the seven types, with variety and pedigree information, as well as diagnostic information for the various copies
- * Provides rarity estimates for each type
- * Notes that a complete set has never been assembled

1991 Hodder, Michael, Known Varieties of the Higley Coppers, in: The American Numismatic Association Centennial Anthology, p6

* Complete listing of all types and varieties known to date; total of seven types, thirteen die varieties

Recent Auction Records

1976 Krugjohann, Powers and Ruddy Galleries, May 14-15, 1976

- * One specimen offered (1737 "VALVE FIT AS YOU PLEASE")

1980 Garrett III, Powers and Ruddy Galleries, October 1-2, 1980

- * Five different types offered, including the unique "The Wheel Goes Round" specimen. (\$75,000)

1982 Roper, Stack's, December 8-9, 1982

- * Seven coins offered, six different types, including the unique "The Wheel Goes Round" specimen from the Garrett collection (\$60,500)

1984 Brand, Auctions by Powers and Merena, Inc., June 1984.

- * Two types offered

1984 Picker, Stack's, October 24, 1984

- * Two types offered
- * One unlisted variety

1987 Norweb, Auctions by Powers and Merena, October 12-13, 1987

- * Two types offered, including a variety not in Garrett or Roper sales
- * One holed specimen

1988 Oechsner, Stack's, September 8-9, 1988

- * One specimen (1739 Broad Axe)

have normally brought five-figure prices. However, over 99% of those offered at fixed prices, especially before the 1970s, have proved to be forgeries: casts, electrotypes, or worn-down Bolen imitations. Casts are porous and may show minute raised bubbles; electrotypes have lead cores and normally show edge seams. The ring test (see Glossary) elicits only a dull thud. Bolen's imitations are described below. Authentication is mandatory! No complete collection of Higley's coppers has yet been assembled.

HIGLEY'S COPPERS

Designer, Engraver, Dr. Samuel Higley and associates. Mint, Higley's, Granby, Conn. Composition, pure copper. Diameter, about $1\frac{1}{16}$ " = 28.6 mm, rarely $1\frac{1}{16}$ " = 30 mm. Weight, variable as noted.

Grade range, POOR to FINE. No grading standard established. We suggest GOOD: All inscriptions legible unless obscured by double striking.

238 1737 THE VALVE OF THREE PENCE./CONNECTICUT. About 12 known.

Crosby, Pl. VIII, 17, 18; Rulau-E Conn. 1. Three obv. vars. 119.8–151.1 grs. = 7.763–9.791 gms. Bolen's copies (Crosby, Pl. VIII, 30) have a raised dot within C of PENCE, no die buckling, no multiple striking; silver [2], copper [40] (1864), latter 123.5–164.4 grs. = 8.003–10.65 gms. Dr. Frank Smith Edwards later bought Bolen's dies and made nickel and brass striking; quantities unknown but very small.



239 1737 Same obv./I AM GOOD COPPER 2 known.

Crosby, Pl. VIII, 19; Rulau-E Conn. 2. 1) John Allan, McCoy:1666, Bushnell:190, Parmelee.

240 1737 VALVE . ME . AS . YOU . PLEASE ./I . AM . GOOD . COPPER. 3 known.

Crosby, Pl. VIII, 20; Rulau-E Conn. 4. 1) Mitchelson, CSL. 2) Parmelee, B. G. Johnson, Newman. Ill. in Taxay {1971, 1976}. 3) Krugjohann:23, Roper:150, \$2,420, 155.1 grs. = 10.05 gms., Ill. Compare next.



241 1737 VALUE . ME . AS . YOU . PLEASE./I . AM . GOOD . COPPER. 8 known.

Crosby, Pl. VIII, 21, 22; Rulau-E Conn. 3. Three obv. vars. Ellsworth, Garrett:1304, \$8,000. 126.2–144.1 grs. = 8.178–9.338 gms.



242 n.d. (1738?) Same/Axe, J.CUT.MY.WAY.THROUGH. About 15 known.

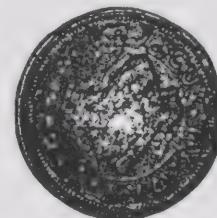
Crosby, Pl. VIII, 23, 24, 25. Three obv. vars. Rulau-E Conn. 5. Axe handle points to Y, unlike the 1739. Miller, Garrett:1305, "EF," \$45,000, 162.2 grs. = 10.51 gms. Others as light as 110 grs. = 7.13 gms.



Ex J. W. Garrett: 1307. Courtesy Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

243 n.d. (1738?) THE WHEEL GOES ROUND./As preceding. Unique.

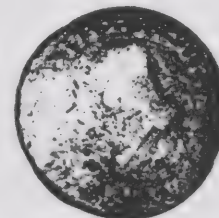
Rulau-E Conn. 6. Discovered by Howland Wood, NUM 7/13. 151.9 grs. = 9.843 gms. Wood, Ellsworth, Garrett:1306, \$75,000, Roper:154, \$60,500, L.I. specialist.



Ex J. W. Garrett: 1305. Courtesy Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

244 1739 Type of 242. 10 known.

Crosby, Pl. VIII, 26; Rulau-E Conn. 7. Axe handle points to T. Two obv. dies, both earlier used on 242. Ellsworth, Garrett:1307, \$4,500, 119.5 grs. = 7.743 gms.; others as heavy as 178 grs. = 11.53 gms.



Ex J. W. Garrett: 1306. Courtesy Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

iii. UNDATED APOCRYPHAL FARTHING

The NEW YORKE IN AMERICA farthing token first reached public attention in the *Historical Magazine* (Oct. 1861) through one of the lead striking. Nothing is known of its origin or purpose. Its rev. device (Venus and Cupid under a palm tree) suggests propaganda for the colonies as a place to enjoy life. As the spelling YORKE with the final E occurs intermittently between 1664 and the 1770s, this does not permit a better guess

Known Varieties of the Higley Coppers

by Michael Hodder

- Type 1.** Deer standing left. THE.VALVE.OF.THREE.PENCE
Three crowned hammers. CONNECTICVT.1737

Die Varieties

- 1-A (Crosby-17). R-8. EE of THREE above inner circle.
1.1-A (Crosby-18). R-7. EE of THREE touch inner circle.

- Type 2.** Obverse 1.1
Three crowned hammers. I.AM.GOOD.COPPER.1737

Die Varieties

- 1.1-B (Crosby-19). R-8.

- Type 3.** Deer standing left. VALVE.ME.AS.YOU.PLEASE.III
Three crowned hammers. I.AM.GOOD.COPPER.1737

Die Varieties.

- 2-B (Crosby unlisted; Roper:150). R-7. Lower right hammer head above 3 in date.
2-Ba (Crosby-20). R-8. Lower right hammer head above second 7 in date.

- Type 4.** Deer standing left, crescent above. VALUE.ME.AS.YOU.PLEASE.III
Three crowned hammers. I.AM.GOOD.COPPER.1737.

Die Varieties.

- 3-B (Crosby-21). R-7. PL close; no Roman numeral touches exergue.
3.1-B (Crosby-22). R-8. PL close; first and second Roman numerals touch exergue.

- Type 5.** Obverses 3, 3.1, and 3.2.
Broad axe. J.CUT.MY.WAY.THROUGH.

Die Varieties.

- 3-C (Crosby-23). R-8.
3.1-C (Crosby-24). R-7.
3.2-C (Crosby-25). R-7. PL apart; second and third Roman numerals touch exergue, second double punched.

- Type 6.** Obverses 3.1 and 3.2.
Broad axe. J.CUT.MY.WAY.THROUGH.1739.

Die Varieties.

- 3.1-D (Crosby unlisted; Garrett:1307). R-8.
3.2-D (Crosby-26). R-8.

- Type 7.** Wheel. THE.WHEEL.GOES ROUND
Reverse C.

Die Varieties.

- 4-C (Crosby unlisted; Garrett:1306). Unique.

DECEMBER, 1992

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: December 1, 1992

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices,
5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

In lieu of the November business meeting, the annual WPNS social dinner was held at Tambellini's Restaurant. Members and guest were treated to refreshing drinks, a superb dinner, and an informative presentation by Mary Jean Byrnes of the Carnegie Science Center. For those who were unable to attend and enjoy the comradery, we are looking forward to seeing you at the next WPNS social.

The program for this month will be presented by past President Wayne Homren. The subject will be Higley Coppers.

A joint WPNS, PNS, and PAN Christmas party will be held during the month of December. The exact date and location will be announced later. This annual event has always been quite informal and relaxing. It gives the Pittsburgh collector community an opportunity to gather and share the fellowship of numismatics.

During the month of December, a local Coin and Jewelry Show will be held on December 6, 1992 at the Mariott Hotel, 101 Mariott Drive in Greentree.

As the holidays approach, we want to wish you all the best of God's blessings and a happy, joyous, and prosperous New Year.

We'll see you on Tuesday. Bring a friend! Bring an exhibit! Be there!

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: DECEMBER 1, 1992

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. DON CARLSON	1. TOM FORT	
2. Edward A. Keivonjian	2. CORY COSTO	
3. NEVIN GRENINGER	3.	
4. Larry Grubbs	4.	
5. Harry Colborn	5.	
6. Chuck Erb	6.	
7. W. Barnett	7.	
8. Pat Hughes	8.	
9. Cal Baydash	9.	
10. Mike Jones	10.	Allegh. Medals
11. Richard Grady	11.	
12. B. J. P. H. H.	12.	
13. J. Gastano	13.	
14. Larry Kerkut	14.	Letter from Mrs. Clinton; Gruba 1567
15. Jim Groninger	15.	Groninger coins ex Scheidman auct.
16. John H. Burns	16.	
17. Neil Conn	17.	
18. Arner Murdoch	18.	
19. Wayne Homren	19.	1978 MINT REPORT from W.P.N.S. library
20. Ed Shift	20.	Colonial & Gold
21.	21.	
22.	22.	
23.	23.	
24.	24.	
25.	25.	
26.	26.	
27.	27.	
28.	28.	
29.	29.	
30.	30.	

NOVEMBER, 1992

On Tuesday, October 6, 1992 at 8:15 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twenty-five members and four guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the September meeting. The minutes were amended as read. The amended minutes were to read that Rodger Hershey won the second place award in the medals division at the American Numismatic Association Convention in Orlando, Florida. This was in addition to the People's Choice Award for his "Down on the Farm" exhibit. Treasurer, Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of \$3,477.55. The Treasurer's balance consisted of \$2,877.55 in the regular account and \$600.00 in the life fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Porter receive a letter from Peter H. Blum stating that he will be sending him two copies of the Breweriana Collector journal.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren had no report at this time.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Vice President, Edward Krivoniak reported that the annual W.P.N.S. dinner meeting would be held November 3, 1992 at Tambellini's Restaurant, Route 51, in the South Hills. The guest Speaker for the evening will be Mary Jean Byrnes from the Carnegie Science Center. Cocktails will be at 6:30 P.M., followed by dinner at 7:30. The choice of dinners will feature either prime rib or fish. The price will be \$23.00 per person. Any last minute dinner reservations can be made by calling Edward Krivoniak at his home telephone number of 341-1458.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership chairman, Larry Dziubek reported that no new membership applications had been received.

OLD BUSINESS

The Pennsylvania Association of Numismatics convention will be held at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center in Pittsburgh. Coffee and donuts for the dealers and show committee will cost approximately Two Hundred Seventy-Five Dollars (\$275.00). To help defray the costs, Michael Homza made a motion that WPNS donate \$50.00. Ray Gaydash seconded the motion. The motion was approved by the membership.

Coin identification day at Carnegie Musueum was quite successful. A total of thirty people showed up with coins, tokens, and medals to be identified. President Porter is cataloging a collection of ancient and medieval coins that were brought in by a former World War II Infantryman. The former soldier received the coins by trading his wrist watch for the entire collection. President Porter is now in the process of identifying and pricing the material.

Lawrence Korchnak collected a number of books brought in by the membership. These books will be sent to a company in Akron, Ohio where they will be bound in leather.

Wayne Homren detailed the rules of the Carnegie Group offices. If a WPNS member is late, they could gain entry by telephoning 642-6811, extension 561.

A plea went out for more dealers for the PAN Convention show. Due to the high costs of renting the convention center, site security, and site labor, it would require securing 55 dealers for the PAN organization to break even. At the time of the WPNS meeting, only 40 dealers had signed and paid their table fees.

NEW BUSINESS

Everyone, except two WPNS members, have paid their dues. Dues are now payable, and your check for Five Dollars (\$5.00) should be given to Treasurer Colburn at the meeting or else sent to the WPNS Post Office Box.

Tomlinson Fort reported that a conference on medieval history will be held at Plymouth, New Hampshire. Papers on medieval history, items, and happenings must be received by December 15, 1992.

PROGRAM

Lawrence Korchnak presented a very informative program entitled "The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company Counterstamped Merchant Tokens". Larry's interest had been piqued when he discovered an 1875-S seated half dollar that was counterstamped the "Beaver Falls Cutlery Company". Larry searched the archives of the Beaver Falls Historical Society. The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company was formed after the American Civil War. It utilized the waterfalls in the area as a source of power to run the machinery in the plant.

It was a manufacturing plant for knives and forks. Larry was fortunate enough to find a knife that had the same counterstamp as his coin.

A group of German settlers called the Harmonists purchased the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company in 1870. After a bitter labor strike in 1872, the Harmonists and a group of Methodists brought in 200 Chinese immigrants to replace the local, American workers. The Chinese laborers were brought in for a four to five year contract. After their contract expired, local labor took over. In 1886, the plant closed for the final time.

EXHIBITS

After the program, individual club members discussed a wide array

of collector items that they brought to the meeting. Knives, Citizen's Bank of Pittsburgh paper money, autographs, books, Johnstown flood medals, a new 1992 silver proof set, foreign coins, a silver spoon, U.S. Army buttons from the Mexican-American War, 1786 Hapsburg legal papers, a 1784 Mexican Baptisimal Certificate, large cents, a manuscript copy of a future Krause publication of world coins from 1600 to the present, and a Chuck Kirtley catalogue of medals and tokens that would be auctioned at the PAN convention.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 9:55 P.M. by John Burns and seconded by Richard Gaetano.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donald D. Carlucci".

Donald D. Carlucci

Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: November 3, 1992

PLACE: Tambellini's Restaurant,
Route 51, South Hills

TIME: 6:30 P.M. Cocktails 7:30 P.M. Dinner

The October meeting of WPNS was attended by twenty-five members and four guests.

The program for the November meeting will be presented by Mary Jean Byrnes from the Carnegie Science Center. Her program will be presented after a round of cocktails and what should be another superb dinner at Tambellini's Restaurant. The dinner menu will consist of either prime rib or fish at a nominal price of \$23.00 per person. Any last minute dinner reservations can be made by calling Edward Krivoniak at his home telephone number of 341-1458. All good, card carrying members of WPNS are invited to attend and enjoy the food, the drinks, and the comradery of fellow collectors. Bring your mates, bring your friends, come to be part of a nice, enjoyable evening.

As part of this newsletter, your membership card for the year 1993 is enclosed. If the card is not included, WPNS Treasurer, Harry Colburn reminds us that dues are now past due. Please pay the five dollars (\$5.00) to Harry at the WPNS social or send your check to the W.P.N.S. Post Office Box.

What should prove to be a great coin show will be the Twenty-Ninth Semi-Annual North Coast Coin Club Show and Auction to be held October 31, 1992 to November 1, 1992 at the Holiday Inn in Hudson, Ohio. The exact location is Exit 12 of the Ohio Turnpike and Ohio State Route 8.

We'll see you on Tuesday at Tambellini's. Bring your mate! Bring a friend! Be there!

Wayne W. Honrer
1810 Antietam Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

September 7, 1992

Charles Davis
P.O. Box 347
Wenham, MA 01984

Dear Charlie:

It was good to see you again at the ANA in Orlando. I think it went well, despite the low attendance. I had a great time.

Enclosed is a mock-up of the WPMS Archive reprint book. It's divided into four sections, as follows:

1. The Early History of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. (this paper will be revised somewhat before publication, but the format will be unchanged - no illustrations)
2. Proceedings of the WPMS (Vol. 1) This is an exact reprint of the handwritten minutes kept by the Secretaries (primarily George Rode)
3. Proceedings of the WPMS (Vol. 2) This is the second minute book, complete to dissolution in 1882.
4. Curator's Records. This book holds detailed records of the Society library and coin cabinet with pedigree information.

Please show the book to Al Hoch, and see what he thinks about the possibility of printing it. Be sure to emphasize that the mock-up consists of 3rd generation photocopies. The actual printing can be done from our 1st generation copies (legal size paper) or from the original books if necessary. They are coming unbound anyway, so we could take them apart if needed for reprinting.

As we discussed, the club has no particular ideas about the price or number of copies - we're hoping you can make some recommendations. I feel we could get pre-orders for about 25 copies in the Pittsburgh area.

Please return the mock-up to me before Thanksgiving. I'll need it to work on revisions over the holiday. I'll look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Wayne W. Honrer

OCTOBER, 1992

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: OCTOBER 6, 1992

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. <u>Neil Connor</u>	1. <u>Bob Erhard</u>	
2. <u>DON CARLUCCI</u>	2. <u>Stuart Strickland</u>	<u>KNIVES, PITTSBURGH NOTE</u>
3. <u>Wayne Harmon</u>	3. <u>Charles Cullerton</u>	
4. <u>John D. Burns</u>	4. <u>Tom Fort</u>	<u>Denners de Charles le Chauve</u>
5. <u>Robert H. Hanks</u>	5.	
6. <u>Jerry H. Veeck</u>	6.	
7. <u>Jerry Porter</u>	7.	<u>Medieval Collection</u>
8. <u>JOE SHIFF</u>	8.	<u>60 BRANCHES + BOOKS</u>
9. <u>Charles W. Erb</u>	9.	
10. <u>Gary Grubbs</u>	10.	
11. <u>Mike Wagner</u>	11.	<u>Russian silver</u>
12. <u>Ray Gaudin</u>	12.	
13. <u>J. Gastano</u>	13.	<u>Johnstown Flood medals</u>
14. <u>A. M. Murdoch</u>	14.	<u>U.S. mint SILVER PROOF SET (1992)</u>
15. <u>W. Balkin</u>	15.	<u>Czech set, 125 cents</u>
16. <u>Ellen Kaninich</u>	16.	
17. <u>Larry Korchund</u>	17.	<u>Sage Coins; SCWC advanced sheets</u>
18. <u>NEVIN GRENINGER</u>	18.	<u>A.B. TAYLOR CWT</u>
19. <u>LARRY BASSETT</u>	19.	
20. <u>RALPH RUGGIER</u>	20.	
21. <u>Jim Kroninger</u>	21.	<u>3-11691 Groningen 6 Stinkers</u>
22. <u>Richard K. Kelly</u>	22.	<u>US Medals + T. Roosevelt Tray</u>
23. <u>William J. Lavery</u>	23.	
24. <u>Pat Bugliardi</u>	24.	
25. <u>Ed Krunicich</u>	25.	
26.	26.	
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On Tuesday, September 1, 1992 at 8:10 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twenty-four members and four guests were in attendance. Secretary, Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the August meeting. The minutes were amended as read. Tomlinson Fort's program was corrected to read "Reflections on an Anglo-Frankish Coin Type". Treasurer, Harry Colborn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of \$3,438.14. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

There were three mail orders taken for the Brewery Token Book. Two copies of the book were sold at the American Numismatic Convention in Orlando, by Rodger Hershey. One copy was sold at the September meeting, by President Porter. Twenty additional copies have been printed. To date, forty copies have been sold.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren sold four copies of the 1880 Bylaws booklet at the ANA Convention.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Vice President, Edward Krivoniak reported that the annual W.P.N.S. dinner meeting would be held November 2, 1992 at Tambellini's Restaurant. More details are to follow.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Membership chairman, Larry Dziubek reported that no new membership applications had been received.

OLD BUSINESS

At the ANA Convention, two club members, Wayne Homren and Rodger Hershey, were exhibit winners. Wayne won the first place award in the Numismatic Literature Category and Rodger Hershey won the People's Choice Award with his "Down on the Farm" exhibit .

In the World Series of Numismatics, John Burns came in fourth.

The PAN, PNS, and WPNS annual summer picnic was a great success. Twenty club members attended. Thanks to Rodger Hershey and James Groninger who did a terrific job.

The PAN show has a total of eighteen dealers registered as of August 31, 1992. The Vienna, Virginia show will conflict with PAN with a resulting loss of twenty foreign dealers. For 1993, PAN has reserved the same weekend at the Pittsburgh Convention Center.

An elongated cent and wooden dollar designed by David Deep will have the 1892-1992 year dates, depicting a ferris wheel design.

Lawrence Korchnak discussed binding members' treasured books in a leather binding. The books would be bound by a company in Akron, Ohio. He suggested that all members interested should bring in their favorite books that need to be bound.

Member, Michael Homza, also discussed leather book bindings, rubber backing for pin mountings, and distributed copies of a cryillic conversion table.

COIN IDENTIFICATION DAY

September 19, 1992 will be WPNS coin identification day at Carnegie Museum. The event will be hosted by club members Edward Krivoniak, John Burns, Gerald Porter, Harry Colborn, and others. The members will meet at 9:45 A.M. behind the Museum guard house. Advertising the event will be quite difficult with the newspapers on strike.

NEW BUSINESS

Since there was no new business, the program for the evening was introduced.

PROGRAM

Richard Gaetano presented an enlightening historical program titled "Columbian Exposition". Dick related that the best writer, to date, on the Columbian Exposition has been Q. David Bowers. The Columbian Exposition marked the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The fair was opened on May 1, 1893 by President Grover Cleveland. The entire event cost thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000.00) and attracted 28,000,000 people. Coins that were minted to help defray the costs of the event were the 1892 and 1893 Columbian half dollar and the Isabella quarter.

The obverse of the Columbian half dollar was designed by Charles Barber with Morgan designing the reverse.

Up to that time picture post cards had been printed in England, Germany, and other parts of Europe. The Columbian Exposition introduced the first American picture post cards. It was a series of twelve.

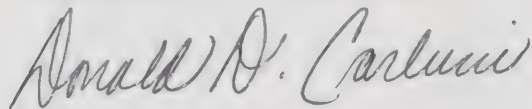
EXHIBITS

After the program, individual club members discussed the books, ANA Convention awards, autographs, medals, coins, catalogues, rings, spoons, ash trays, paper money, and bonds that they brought to the meeting.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made at 10:00 P.M. by Lawrence Korchak and seconded by John Burns.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donald D. Carlucci".

Donald D. Carlucci

Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: October 6, 1992

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices, 5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The September meeting of WPNS was attended by twenty-four members and four guests.

The program for this month will be "The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company Counterstamped Merchant Tokens" by Lawrence Korchnak.

Lawrence Korchnak has made arrangements with a book binding company in Akron, Ohio to bind, in leather, any of your torn, tattered, or tarnished numismatic treasures. Larry suggests that all members interested should bring in their favorite books that need to be bound.

Two local coin shows worth attending for October include the Belle Vernon show at the Holiday Inn, Interstate 70 and Route 51, on October 4, 1992 and the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists show at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center, 1001 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA. The PAN show runs from October 23 to October 25, 1992.

WPNS Treasurer, Harry Colburn reminds us that dues are now past due. If a red check mark appears at the top of your newsletter, your account is in arrears. Please pay the five dollars (\$5.00) to Harry at the meeting or send your check to the W.P.N.S. Post Office Box.

We'll see you on Tuesday. Bring an exhibit! Bring a guest! Be there!

SEPTEMBER 1992

mtg. 9/2

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\$ 10

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Dues Hushey \$ 5
\$ 75

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: SEPTEMBER 1, 1992

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. <u>DON CARLUCCI</u>	1.	<u>AUTO GRAPHS</u>
2. <u>TERRY PORTER</u>	2.	<u>ANCIENT ELEPHANT GINS.</u>
3. <u>HARRY COLBORN</u>	3.	—
4. <u>ELLEN KAMENSKY</u>	4. <u>J. TORRELLA FOT</u>	
5.	5. <u>Bob Ertard</u>	
6. <u>John H. Burns</u>	6.	
7. <u>Larry Korchuck</u>	7.	<u>Columbian Expo Souvenir Ring</u>
8. <u>Nevin Greenings</u>	8.	<u>ORMONDE Ag & Penny Black Coins</u>
9. <u>Laybardash</u>	9.	<u>Buffalo Babies</u>
10.	10. <u>Cory Costa</u>	
11. <u>Richard Gredy</u>	11.	<u>194 Badges.</u>
12. <u>St Gaitano</u>	12.	<u>Columbian Expo medals</u>
13.	13. <u>Stuart Strickland</u>	
14. <u>Mike Brown</u>	14.	<u>Spencer's 194 books</u>
15. <u>Rodger Jersky</u>	15.	<u>MEDAL ACQUIRED AT ANA ORLANDO</u>
16. <u>Nick Connu</u>	16.	<u>NONE</u>
17. <u>Armer McHardy</u>	17.	
18. <u>Larry Spindel</u>	18.	
19. <u>Pat Delghian</u>	19.	
20. <u>Chuck Erb</u>	20.	
21. <u>Jerry R. Trick</u>	21.	<u>Books, Fred. the 4th, Russian Bond.</u>
22. <u>Jim Kroming</u>	22.	<u>Kroming dealers; Columbia expo badge</u>
23. <u>Edward A. Krumrich</u>	23.	<u>Recent ANA PURCHASES</u>
24. <u>Wayne Homren</u>	24.	<u>1817 City of Phila 50c note</u> <u>1939 B. Max Mohl letter</u>
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August 20-

Aug 4

mtg 9

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	43.06		

Deposits ① Dues

Al Stricker	5
B. McArway	10. (2 yrs)
Erk	5
Burke	5
Hanna	5
Murdoch	5

② Brewery books \$28

\$63

On Tuesday, August 4, 1992 at 8:20 P.M., President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. In the absence of the Secretary, Donald Carlucci, Wayne Homren volunteered to take the minutes and announced that beginning next month, the doors would open at 7:00 P.M. for the meeting. Curator, Wayne Homren, read the minutes of the July meeting, prepared by the Secretary, Donald Carlucci. The Treasurer, Harry Colborn, reported a new balance of \$3,415.45.

AUDIT REPORT

Chairman, Rodger Hershey reported that the result of the audit was satisfactory.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Wayne Homren distributed the new 1992-93 program guide.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President, Gerald Porter reported that copies of the Brewery Token book were donated to the ANA and TAMS libraries. Correspondence regarding advertising the book was read and discussed. A total of 36 copies have been sold. Jerry also reported that Skip Culleiton of PAN was working on a manuscript covering Pittsburgh area National Bank Notes, which could, someday, be part of the Allegheny Project series.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chairman, Larry Dziubek reported that no new membership applications had been received.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren reported that no copies of the 1880 ByLaws booklet had been sold by The Money Tree. Wayne made a motion, seconded

by Harry Colborn, that the booklets be sold at \$5.00, beginning at the A.N.A. Convention. The motion passed unanimously.

OLD BUSINESS

Numismatic Picnic - Rodger Hershey updated the Society on plans for the joint PNS/PAN/WPNS picnic on August 29th.

Coin Identification Day - John Burns reported that Coin Identification at Carnegie Institute would be on September 26th.

PROGRAM

President, Gerald Porter introduced Tom Fort, who announced a change in the topic of his program. The new title is "Reflections on an Anglo-French Coin Type". The program was illustrated with slides and generated many interested questions from the members.

EXHIBITS

After Tom Fort's program, individual club members discussed the coins, tokens, medals, books, and assorted collectibles that they brought to the meeting.

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 P.M.

SPECIAL NOTE: Secretary Carlucci would like to thank past W.P.N.S. President, Wayne Homren for taking the August minutes.

Respectfully submitted,

Wayne Homren
(For Donald D. Carlucci, Secretary)

- 2 -

Donald D. Carlucci

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: September 1, 1992
PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices, 5 PPG Place
TIME: 7:00 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The August meeting of WPNS was attended by seventeen members and two guests.

The program for this month will be the "Columbian Exposition" as presented by Richard Gaetano.

Copies of the brewery token segment of the Allegheny Project are still available from President, Gerald Porter. As stated in the August newsletter, the books are being sold for three dollars (\$3.00) each, to the WPNS membership and five dollars (\$5.00) each, to the general public. Postage will be an additional one dollar (\$1.00) for each book sent through the mail.

In a similar vein, Wayne Homren is selling the reproduction of the original 1878 ByLaws Book of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. The books are one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) each to the club membership and five dollars (\$5.00) to the general public. Again, anyone interested in a copy should contact Wayne. Postage will be additional on all books sent through the mail.

A coin identification day will be held at Carnegie Institute on Saturday, September 26, 1992.

Included in this month's newsletter is the new 1992-1993 program guide.

With the end of the Summer doldrums, numismatics are back in vogue. The Greater New York Convention will be held September 10th to 12th at the Omni Park Central Hotel. The Central States Numismatic Society will be holding its Fall Convention, September 17th to September 20th at the Drawbridge Inn in Cincinnati, Ohio.

We'll see you on Tuesday. Bring an exhibit! Bring a guest! Be there!

AUGUST, 1992

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

DATE: 8/4/92

MEMBERS	GUESTS	EXHIBITS
1. Larry Quibell	1. Bob Erhard	
2. Wayne Hammen	2.	STONE BALL COUNTERSTAMP
3. Ed Kinnison	3.	DAVIS & WATERS, TICKETS + PASSES
4. Jerry Porter	4.	
5. Harry Colham	5.	1955 large cents
6. Bill Hunter	6.	WW2 Medals & ART
7. Charles W. Erb	7.	—
8. ROBERT HEDDER	8.	
9. Robert S. Rudy	9.	Possin Pin - 2011 paper model
10. John W. Burns	10. E. TOMLINSON FORT	Hard books
11. R. Gaetano	11.	
12. M. Nomya	12.	MEDALS WITH colonial themes
13. Tad Shift	13.	LOD
14. Gabor Mendoch	14.	1/
15. Jerry Beeck	15.	Bronze set of the Hist. of the U.S. 100 years
16. PAT McBRIDE	16.	JUNK
17. NEVIN GRENINGER	17.	
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July 1992

mtg 7/7

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	" 295	225 20		
	" 296	17 50		
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- (check #294)	GS Porter, print brewery token book, 87.77		(198	67)
		Prev. Balance	3614	12
- (check #295)	Cory Bay Printing for Const. & Bylaws. 225.20 (Wayne Hornum)	New Bal.	3415	45
		New Balance		
- (check #296)	USPS - PDBox 17.50	Life	600	-
		Reg.	2815	45
- (check #297)	GS Porter { 62.60 - 2nd LTR books 1130 - postage for deposit 63.90 contribution			
(1.)	dues:			
	✓ Conner 5			
	✓ Dziubek 5			
	✓ Gactano 5			
	✓ Grenman 5			
	✓ Pughan 5			
	✓ Schuff 5			
	✓ Veeck 5			
	✓ Groninger 5			
	✓ Colborn 5			
	✓ Kimonaki 5			
				\$50
(2)	from DZIUBEK for treasury books	\$88.00		
(3)	from Gary Porter " " "	30.00		
(4)	Constitution & Bylaws (Wayne H)	25.50		
		193.50		

Audited and verified
by James H. Groninger
7-30-92

Wayne K. Homren, Curator
Western Pennsylvania
Numismatic Society
P.O. Box 23404
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

July 18, 1992

Mr. Harvey Stack
Stack's
123 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019

Dear Mr. Stack:

Jules Reiver suggested that I write to you. I understand that your firm will be auctioning the coin collection of the late Richard Yeager of West Virginia. Mr. Yeager was a member of our Society for many years. As Curator, I would like to obtain a copy of the sale catalog for our archives.

In addition, two of our current members (Dr. Lawrence Korchnak and Harry Colborn) would like to bid in the sale and would also like to receive copies of the catalog. If you would, please send three copies of the catalog to us at the above address. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Wayne K. Homren

Wayne K. Homren

Select Bibliography

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- D.M. Metcalf, "Monetary circulation in southern England in the first half of the eighth century," in *Sceattas in England and on the Continent*, ed. D.M. Metcalf and D. Hill, *British Archaeological Reports* 128 (1984), pp. 27-70.
- K.F. Morrison and H. Grunthal, *Carolingian Coinage* (New York, 1967).
- M. Prou, *Les monnaies mérovingiennes (Catalogue des monnaies françaises de la Bibliothèque Nationale)* (Paris, 1890).
- *Les monnaies carolingiennes (Catalogue des monnaies françaises de la Bibliothèque Nationale)* (Paris, 1896).

- S.E. Rigold, "The two primary series of sceattas," *British Numismatic Journal* 30 (1960-1), pp. 6-53.
- F.M. Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*, 3rd. ed. (Oxford, 1971).
- I. Stewart, "The early English denarial coinage," in *Sceattas in England and on the Continent*, ed. D. Hill and D.M. Metcalf, *British Archaeological Reports* 128 (1984), pp. 5-26.
- H.H. Völkers, *Karolingische Münzfunde der Frühzeit (751-800)* (Abhandlungen der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, Philologisch-Historische Klasse³ 61; Göttingen, 1965).
- B. Yorke, *Kings and Kingdoms of Early Anglo-Saxon England* (London, 1990).





JULY, 1992

On Tuesday, July 7, 1992 at 8:15 p.m. President Gerald Porter called the meeting to order. Twenty-two members and two guests were in attendance. Secretary Donald Carlucci read the minutes of the June meeting. The minutes were corrected as read. An abstention was made in the voting for Larry Bassett's reinstatement. Treasure Harry Colburn gave the Treasurer's report with a total balance of \$3,614.12. There is now \$600.00 in the Life Accounting Fund. The Treasurer's report was approved as read.

AUDIT REPORT

The audit report was deferred until the August meeting on the advisement of Mr. Rodger Hershey.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

WPNS Vice President, Edward Krivoniak, reported that programs had been finalized for each month of the coming year. Past WPNS President, Wayne Homren will have the program announcements printed as in the past. A paper, although not mandatory, should be given with each monthly presentation. These programs papers will be collected and placed into the WPNS archives.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

President Gerald Porter reported on the Brewery Token section of the Allegheny Project that he and James Kriss had recently completed. Ten copies of the Brewery Token manual went to contributors free of charge. Larry Dziubek and Rodger Hershey sold twenty copies at the New Jersey token show. President Porter sold nine additional copies at the July 7, 1992 meeting of WPNS. President Porter is selling the books at three dollars (\$3.00) each plus postage to the WPNS membership and five dollars (\$5.00) each to the general public, plus one dollar (\$1.00) for postage. President Porter said that sixty copies of the

manual had been made. A general discussion followed where club members discussed different methods of selling the manual through advertisements in brewery association journals and other publications.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Larry Dziubek reported there were no applicants for membership at this time.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne Homren said that a copy of the original 1878 Bylaws Book of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society had been completed. One hundred fifty copies had been produced. They are for sale at one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) to the club membership and ten dollars (\$10.00) to the general public. Anyone interested in a copy should contact Wayne. Postage will be additional on all books sent through the mail.

CORRESPONDENCE

Fourteen requests for American Numismatic Association certificates were made by President Porter. Everyone who delivers a presentation in the coming year will be presented with one.

OLD BUSINESS

The Smithsonian trip was deemed a success by all those who were fortunate enough to go. Twelve members of WPNS and one guest started viewing incomparable pieces at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, June 20, 1992. They saw the twenty-seven million dollar (\$27,000,000.00) tray from the safe that contained mostly gold pieces, but was highlighted with a 1804 dollar and a 1913 nickel. The Smithsonian numismatic library was reviewed and commented upon by Wayne Homren.

NEW BUSINESS

Under new business the coin show to be held in Strongsville, Ohio was discussed. It is the Northeast Ohio Coin Show and it will be held on July 10, 11, and 12, 1992. Some club members talked about attending the show and distributing PAN dealer applications for the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatics Convention to be held in October.

A joint numismatic picnic will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1992. Festivities will begin at 1:00 p.m. and continue to dark at Crescent Hills Park, Sycamore Drive, Penn Hills, PA. Rodger Hershey and Jim Groninger are in charge of arrangements. This will be a joint gathering of all good, card carrying members of WPNS, PNS, and PAN. Proposed donation is \$5.00 per adult and \$2.00 per child under 16. A special flyer, "Numismatic Picnic" and a site map will be sent out with full details and directions.

NEW BUSINESS

An ANA flyer was read that discussed a trip to Disney World at the time of the ANA convention in Orlando, Florida.

Member, Ted Shiff talked about German immigrants that came to Pittsburgh and how they worked and traveled on the canal systems and railroads of the time.

Larry Korchnak reported on a book binding company located in Eastern Ohio that was contracted to do work for his school system. Larry will bring more information and cost figures to the August meeting. Larry also said that this will be the last year for the double Krause World Coin Books. Next year the Century Series will begin. Each century of world coins will be contained in its own volume.

PROGRAM

The program for the evening was presented by WPNS Secretary, Donald Carlucci. The program was entitled "The Creation of the Korean War Commemorative Dollar."

EXHIBITS

At 9:30 p.m. individual club members discussed the coins, tokens, medals, books, and assorted collectibles that they brought to the meeting.

LATE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Treasurer, Harry Colburn announced that yearly dues were now payable. The dues are still five dollars (\$5.00) per year. It was announced that the program for next month would be E. Tomlinson Fort's presentation of the "Coinage of Charlemagne."

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

At 10:00 p.m. Larry Korchnak moved and Wayne Homren seconded that the meeting be adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,



Donald D. Carlucci

Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: August 4, 1992

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices, 5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:30 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The July meeting of WPNS was attended by twenty-two members and two guests.

The program for this month will be the "Coinage of Charlemagne" as presented by E. Tomlinson Fort.

As was stated in last month's newsletter, the brewery token segment of the Allegheny Project is now complete. President Gerald Porter is selling the books at three dollars (\$3.00) each, to the WPNS membership and five dollars (\$5.00) each, to the general public. Postage will be an additional one dollar (\$1.00) for each book sent through the mail.

Past President Wayne Homren has completed the reproduction of the original 1878 Bylaws Book of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. The books are one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) each to the club membership and ten dollars (\$10.00) to the general public. Anyone interested in a copy should contact Wayne. Postage will be additional on all books sent through the mail.

A joint numismatic picnic will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1992. Festivities will begin at 1:00 P.M. and continue to dark at Crescent Hills Park, Sycamore Drive, Penn Hills, PA. Rodger Hershey and Jim Groninger are in charge of arrangements. Enclosed in your August newsletter is a special flyer, "Numismatic Picnic" and a site map with full details and directions. Plan to be there to enjoy the company of all your numismatic friends.

Again, WPNS Treasurer, Harry Colburn, reminds us that dues are now due. Please pay Harry at the meeting or send your check to the W.P.N.S. Post Office Box.

We'll see you on Tuesday. Bring an exhibit! Bring a guest! Be there!

WPNS MEETING

JULY 7, 1992

MEMBERS

GUESTS

- 1 Edward A. Reionick
- 2 ~~MEVIN~~ GRENINGER
- 3 Gary Gribble
- 4 John H. Burns
- 5 Ralph Ruggiero
- 6 Neil Connor
- 7 Wayne K. Hornum
- 8 PAT MCBRIDE
- 9 Jerry Treck
- 10 D. Gaetano
- 11 Larry Korchin
- 12 Ellen Korschun
- 13 Robert G. Guly
- 14 Armon W. Murdoch
- 15 ~~RED SHIFF~~
- 16 ROGER HERSHEY
- 17 JIM GRONINGER
- 18 Charles N. Erb
- 19 Pat Bugliano
- 20 H. W. Calborn
- 21 Larry Foster
- 22 Jim Malucci
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27

1 CORY COSTO

2 E. TOMLINSON FORT

3

4

Exhib: Athenian owl 2 Roman Republican coins
one papal coin
SC Documents
Collection of early Pittsburgh coin sale catalogs

1, 3, 5 Kopek emergency currency after the fall of the U.S.S.R.

2 leather Coin Albums (Hungary Modern Coins From My Trip)

ISABELLA QUARTER: CONFEDERATE RE-STRIKE '86

FOREIGN GOLD + BOOKS + 1793 1/2 Cent

PGH + PA RELATED MEDALS

Completed Set - Jamaica Minas, British Conder ^{-Kempson} Blp.

Numismatic Picnic

Outline of Committee Report

From: Jim Groninger and Rodger Hershey

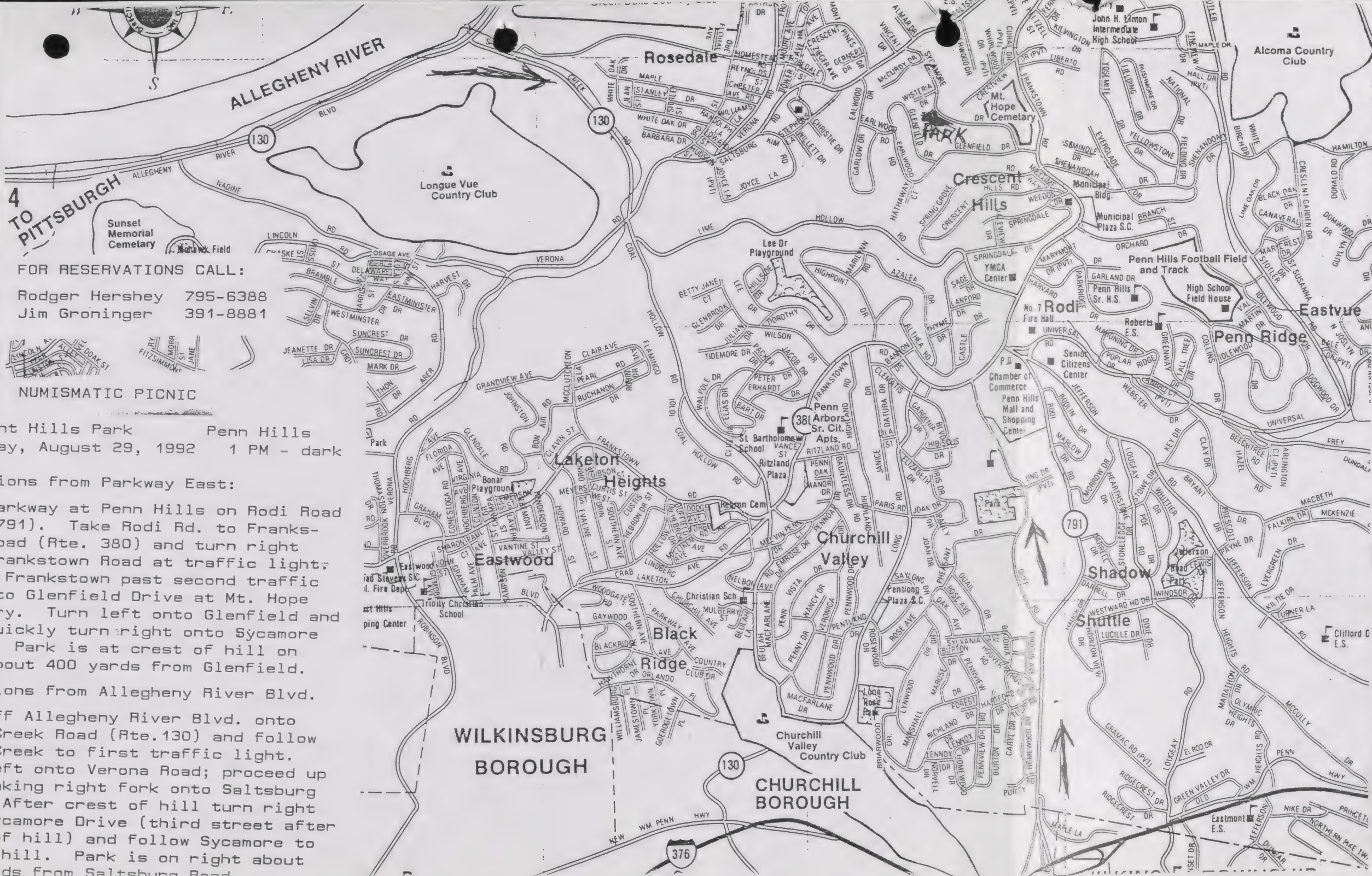
Date: June 25, 1992

Proposed picnic: A gathering of numismatists and friends sponsored by Pittsburgh Numismatic Society to which are invited all members of P.N.S., P.A.N. and W.P.N.S. and other numismatic friends and families. Date is August 29, 1992 from 1:00 P.M. to dark at Crescent Hills Park, Sycamore Drive, Penn Hills, a 3 - 5 acre neighborhood park with facilities for picnic, softball, volleyball, etc.

Proposed donation is \$5.00 per adult and \$2.00 per child under 16. P.N.S. will provide soft drinks, beer, hot dogs and kolbassi, buns condiments and paper goods. Members and other coming will be asked to make telephone reservations by calling Rodger Hershey or Jim Groninger, who will encourage those coming to bring additional picnic food items, such as potato salad, baked beans, cole slaw, fruit, chips or cut up vegetables and dip, fruit, cookies and other edibles.

The park has sufficient tables and a shelter, a grill rack for charcoal cooking, but no electricity. The ballfield is mostly grass and of average size. There is a paved basketball/volleyball court, and for smaller children, a large sandbox, slides and other outdoor play items.

No specific activities have been planned, but if we can get other to assist, there are many possibilities, such as a treasure hunt with metal detectors, team games, even a swap meet



4
TO
PITTSBURGH

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL:

Rodger Hershey 795-6388
Jim Groninger 391-8881

NUMISMATIC PICNIC

rescent Hills Park Penn Hills
aturday, August 29, 1992 1 PM - dark

irections from Parkway East:

xit Parkway at Penn Hills on Rodi Road
Rte. 791). Take Rodi Rd. to Franks-
own Road (Rte. 380) and turn right
nto Frankstown Road at traffic light;
ollow Frankstown past second traffic
ight to Glenfield Drive at Mt. Hope
emetery. Turn left onto Glenfield and
then quickly turn right onto Sycamore
rive. Park is at crest of hill on
eft about 400 yards from Glenfield.

irections from Allegheny River Blvd.

urn off Allegheny River Blvd. onto
andy Creek Road (Rte. 130) and follow
andy Creek to first traffic light.
urn left onto Verona Road; proceed up
ill taking right fork onto Saltsburg
oad. After crest of hill turn right
nto Sycamore Drive (third street after
rest of hill) and follow Sycamore to
p of hill. Park is on right about
0 yards from Saltsburg Road.

JUNE, 1992

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

Meeting Date: June 2, 1992

Member Name	Exhibits
Ellen K Kamischke	
Jerry Teack	
Jerry Porter	British Comm Coins
Mike Komya	local shooting awards
Wayne	1803 Large Cent; Counterstamped quarter: J. L. POLHEMUS Psh CWT: Lippincott; Encased Postage Stamp: 5¢ TAKE AVER'S PILLS
H. Colborn	
MY SON JOHN BOY	PHOTOGRAPHIC PARAPHANELIA
DON CARLUCCI	LINCOLN MEDALS, COLUMBUS MEDAL, GASPARRO LETTER
John W. Burns	Numismatic Literature
Larry Terchul	First dollar adjusted at the New Orleans mint in 1877 (1877-1878)
LEIGH HAN	
Jim Kroninger	
Charles W. Galt	
Garry Grubbs	
Neil Crane	1851 Exp. Hist. Soc.
Neil Hartman	1938 Pan-American Ship Medal
Arnor Murdoch	NEW GUINEA DOG TEETH, ^{MONEY} NECKLACE FROM
Peter Gudy	5 Misc. Lincoln Items (Non Numismatic) 1956 Olympic Candy TIN
James R. Sien	
Ed Krivonozak	

HOWARD GRUBBS
COLLECTION

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

Meeting Date: _____

[illegible][illegible]

May -

previous balance 3500.89

Income - Interest	}	25.60
App. fee		
photo		
Env. book		

Outgo	p/p	}	43.46
	ANA patron		
	S.C.		

3483.03

Life 450.

Regular 3033.

WPNS PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Wayne K. Homren
June 2, 1992

At times, the past year has been difficult for our Society. Events intruded to draw our attention away from our fundamental reason for being: the sharing of numismatic knowledge and fellowship. We have lost some valued members, yet in the process came to know ourselves and our Society a little better than before. Despite the distractions, the Society has continued its work, adding new members and closing the year as strong as ever.

Progress has been made in many areas. The Allegheny Project continues to move forward, this time with the preparation of the Brewery Token section. For the first time, a comprehensive history of our Society's pioneer days has been written. Also, we are all looking forward to our upcoming special trip to the Numismatic Collections at the Smithsonian Institution.

This meeting ends my second year as your President, and eighth consecutive year as an officer. The time has slipped by very quickly. It has been a great honor to serve the Society. My service can only be a partial repayment for the tremendous amount of knowledge and friendship I've gained through my membership. I'm looking forward to the upcoming year, and wish the best of luck to our new officers.

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: July 7, 1992

PLACE: Carnegie Group Offices, 5 PPG Place

TIME: 7:30 P.M. Meeting at 8:15 P.M.

The June meeting of WPNS was attended by nineteen members and one guest. The main portion of the business meeting was dedicated to the election of officers for the coming year. The new officers are as follows:

President	Jerry Porter
Vice President	Edward Krivoniak
Secretary	Donald Carlucci
Treasurer	Harry Colborn
Curator	Wayne Homren

The program for this month will be "The Creation of the Korean War Commemorative Dollar" by your Secretary, Don Carlucci.

The brewery token segment of the Allegheny Project has now been completed. President Porter will have copies available at the July meeting.

An old member/new member will be joining us. It's official, Larry Bassett will be back. A person with Larry's ability, integrity, and sense of justice would be an asset to any organization.

The WPNS sponsored trip to the Smithsonian was reported to be a great success. Those members who were fortunate enough to go will be sharing their experiences, thoughts, and views on our national, numismatic treasures.

Meetings relating to the PAN Convention in October were held at Pat McBride's home and at the Central Pennsylvania Numismatic Association Convention in Myerstown. Applications have been sent out, committees have been formed, and now the real work begins. If Pittsburgh is to be a success, we need dealer support.

Harry Colborn reminds us that dues are due. Please pay Harry at the meeting or send your check to the W.P.N.S. Post Office Box.

We'll see you on Tuesday. Bring an exhibit! Bring a guest! Be there!

June 2

WPNS - Curator Report

1991-92 has been a good year for the Society. Good fellowship, great talks and many additions to our own collections has been the highlights of the year. Our archives are still intact. They have been used for research about the Society and still in need of further reorganization. It has been my pleasure to serve for several years as Curator.

Respectfully Submitted
Richard Sactans

5-06-92

W.P.N.S.

2543 Penn Ave.

Pittsburgh PA 15222

Enclosed is a Money Order
for \$6⁰⁰ for the book

"Encased Coin Book"

Published by W.P.N.S. I've added
extra in case there was a price
increase (the price listed was \$4⁹⁵ as seen
in 1988 PATCO Journal - Penna. Area Token
Collectors Org).

Please include information on
your organization and a listing of
any other numismatic/exonumia
material you may have for sale.

Thank You
Chris ALISESKY

CHRIS ALISESKY
633 BEECHWOOD AVE.
CARNEGIE, PA 15106

276-6258

WPNS

May 11, 1992

Membership Secretary

BOX 1852

Pittsburgh, PA

15230

WPNS Members,

I wish to reapply for membership in WPNS as stated in the WPNS Constitution By-Laws, Article IV, Paragraph 3.

Thank You,

Larry Bassett

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Larry Bassett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

210 Biddle Avenue

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15221

412-247-7754

On Tuesday, June 2, 1992 at 8:15 P.M. President Wayne Homren called the meeting to order. Nineteen members and one guest were in attendance.

Secretary Eileen Kaminsky read the minutes of the May meeting. The minutes were approved as read. Treasurer Harry Colborn gave the treasurer's report with a total balance of \$3483.00. It also was approved.

ALLEGHENY PROJECT

Jerry Porter reported on the brewery token segment. A method of flat binding is available at a cost of \$1.39 per cover plus copying costs. This would be an excellent format. Ed Krivoniak moved and Larry Korchnak seconded that approval to have up to 50 copies printed in this format.

MEMBERSHIP

Larry Dziubek reported that a letter had been received from Larry Bassett asking to rejoin the club. No discussion was necessary. A hand vote was taken and it was unanimous in favor of Larry's rejoining at nineteen yes votes.

WPNS HISTORY

Wayne reported that the reprints are not yet made because corrections were needed. Two more club member biographies have been received.

CORRESPONDENCE

One order for an encased book was received.

SMITHSONIAN TRIP

Larry Korchnak reported in the absence of Ray Gaydash. Twelve to fifteen members will be attending the

private coin showing at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C. from 9:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. ^{on June 19,} Ride and housing arrangements are being made by each member attending. Some will be staying on for the 20th Maryland State Numismatic Association Convention on Saturday and Sunday in Baltimore.

It was announced that a meeting relating to the PAN Convention in October will be held Wednesday, June 3 at the residence of Pat McBride.

Mike Homza suggested that an opaque projector might be a useful purchase for the club.

Officers' Annual Reports were read by Curator Dick Gaetano, Secretary Eileen Kaminsky and President Wayne Homren.

The election of officers was held next. The recommended slate was unanimously elected by a hand/voice vote.

The new officers are

President	Jerry Porter
Vice-President	Edward Krivoniak
Secretary	Donald Carlucci
Treasurer	Harry Colborn
Curator	Wayne Homren

New president Jerry Porter asked for volunteers for annual audit. Rodger Hershey volunteered and Jim Groninger will assist him.

Vice-President Ed Krivoniak is the chairman of the programs for the coming year. There will be ten numismatic and one non-numismatic this year. A sign-up ^{list} was circulated. Wayne Homren will have the program listing printed as in past years.

MINUTES WPNS

JUNE, 1992

President Jerry commends outgoing president Wayne on a superior job as President and for the work on the WPNS History. The announcement of Wayne's MBA was made and congratulations given.

The schedule for the 1992-1993 year discussed. Plans include continuing the Allegheny Project with charge tokens as the next segment, the Annual Social in November, a Carnegie Museum Annex meeting, and a rebirth of coin Identification Day. The ID Day may be held in September as a prelude to the PAN Show in October.

Suggestions were made for improvements in club matters in the coming year. More orderly discussions and voting was suggested. Programs which have a paper included could be bound at year end for the records. An award for the best talk could be given. The paper could be offered to the appropriate journal for publication there.

At 9:30 P.M. exhibits were discussed. At 10:15 P.M. John Burns moved and Dick Gaetano seconded that the meeting be adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Eileen K. Kaminsky

Eileen K. Kaminsky

Outgoing Secretary

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society

P.O. Box 23404, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-9998



DATE: Tuesday June 2, 1992

PLACE: PPG #5 3rd Floor

TIME: Meeting 8:15 P.M. Coin Conversation 7:30

June is the month for the election of officers. Our nominating committee composed of Chairman Richard Crosby and Members John Burns and Rodger Hershey propose the following slate:

President	Gerald Porter
Vice-President	Edward Krivoniak
Secretary	Donald Carlucci
Treasurer	Harry Colborn
Curator	Wayne Homren

Only Harry Colborn is incumbent to his office having served as treasurer for the past year. Nominations may be made from the floor also.

Larry Dziubek, membership chairman, informs us that a request for reconsideration of his membership has been received from Larry Bassett. This subject will be discussed and considered at this meeting.

WPNS welcomes new members James G. Groninger and Pat A Pugliano who were voted in as new members at the May meeting. This brings our membership to 38 members.

Please be aware that member Ray Rennick suffered a loss of his coin and paper money collection in a robbery of his home recently. Keep alert to any material that may be from Ray's stolen collection.

The Smithsonian trip for the week-end of June 19-21 is still being arranged. Details will be discussed at the June meeting.

ANNUAL SECRETARY'S REPORT
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

JUNE 2, 1992

My second year as secretary of WPNS has been a tumultuous one for the Society.

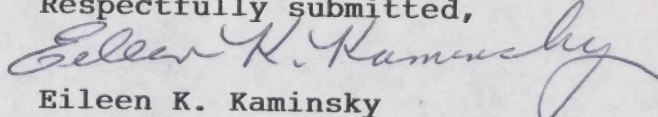
We have lost members to death and resignation. We have gained excellent new members from whom we can expect contributions to our stockpile of numismatic information. Hopefully we will regain a member whose contributions we miss.

As secretary I have had to sift through the seemingly endless notes to consolidate them into a manageable set of minutes. It has been both a privilege and a pain to do so.

I turn these duties over to Donald Carlucci, wish him good luck and happy sifting!

Though I am no longer an officer in the society, I hope to serve it in any other capacity that it may ask of me.

Respectfully submitted,


Eileen K. Kaminsky

